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Bosnia Foes Agree to a Monthlong Cease-Fire

Accord Falls Far Short Of Conditions Sought By U.S., Russia and UN

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

Bosnia's warring factions agreed Wednesday in Geneva on a month-long cease-fire starting Friday to allow time for United Nations mediators to pursue a longer truce.

The one-month limit seemed to underline the limited ability of the international community to find a solution to the 26-month conflict or to impose a halt to the fighting despite the involvement of both the United States and Russia in the peace negotiations.

Yasushi Akashi, the UN mediator and special envoy to the former Yugoslavia, spent five days trying to get the two factions to the negotiating table and had pushed for a four-month halt to the fighting.

The agreement reached, reminiscent of so many failed cease-fires with no provisions for enforcement, failed to mention either a separation of forces, the withdrawal of heavy weapons or the interposition of UN troops to assure that the two sides adhere to the agreement.

When the foreign ministers of the United States, Russia and the major European countries met in Geneva on May 13 they issued a solemn declaration saying such measures were essential and that any cease-fire should last at least four months with a provision for an extension.

The ministers are scheduled to meet again in Geneva on Sunday to review the work of their "contact group," which has been trying to devise a peace plan based on the partition of Bosnia between a Bosnian Serb republic and the newly established Muslim-Croatian federation. These two entities are supposed to stay united in a loose union.

The Muslim-led Bosnian government is now particularly reluctant to accept the kind of cease-fire that American, Russian and European foreign ministers are proposing. It fears the real intent of all the Western powers, including its closest ally, the United States, is to freeze the war for good at a time when the Bosnian Serbs occupy more than 70 percent of the country.

The Bosnian Muslims, gaining steadily in military strength as a result of outside arms shipments and their new federation with the Croats, want to keep open their option of trying to regain by war more of the land they have lost to the Bosnian Serbs.

They have doubts that the international community has the will to force the Bosnian Serbs to withdraw from any of the lands they now hold, even if there is a peace agreement on the basis of the partition plan now being discussed that would give the Muslim-Croatian federation 51 percent of Bosnia. Under that partition plan, the Bosnian Serbs theoretically would have to surrender more than 20 percent of their current holdings.

The United States has joined Russia and the European Union in backing the 51-49 partition plan but laid down many conditions for any participation of U.S. troops in a UN peace-keeping force to carry it out.

The skepticism about Wednesday's agreement was reflected in comments made by the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, who called it "modest" and noted that none of the previous cease-fires had worked.

He had been insisting initially on a yearlong cease-fire and then lowered his demand to four months before finally accepting just one month, which was the initial Bosnian government proposal.

The two sides again agreed to exchange prisoners and information on missing persons. Both sides have held back on releasing all their prisoners.

Mr. Akashi said of the cease-fire: "What we got was certainly less than what I tried to get at the outset, which was for at least a four-month agreement on cessation of hostilities. But under the circumstances such a more-ambitious undertaking was not within reach."

The cease-fire document said that "as a first step" both sides agreed not to engage in offensive military operations "or other provocative actions of any kind" for one month starting Friday at noon.

As the talks on a possible cease-fire dragged on, Zoran Djindjic, president of Serbia-dominated Yugoslavia, indicated growing weariness with the Bosnian Serbs.

Yugoslav authorities are eager to end crippling UN sanctions imposed to punish Yugoslavia for its role in instigating the Bosnian war.

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That's Entertainment at 35,000 Feet

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A growing number of airline passengers will soon be able to sit back and press the buttons of a computer system that will offer them many of the entertainment options of their living rooms, the business capabilities of their offices and real-time information on where to pick up their baggage and at what gate to make a connecting flight.

Northwest Airlines already has such a system — including Nintendo games — on several jets.

United Airlines is putting a competing system on its wide-body fleet. British Airways and Singapore Airlines have similar plans. Passengers can play video mah-jongg on China Airlines.

It is the latest attempt by the industry to

keep passengers entertained on long flights, a trend pioneered in 1962 by TWA with the first scheduled movie on an airliner, "By Love Possessed" with Lana Turner and Jason Robards.

Now, passengers can choose from at least four movies, digital audio, a telephone-fax, and channels for shopping and for information on baggage, connecting gates and weather at destination cities.

The systems combine a small television screen, headphones and a remote-control device that allows passengers to choose these options.

Typically, the airlines are offering some of the services free but charging for others. Nintendo games, for example, cost travelers \$4 an hour on Northwest.

Within two years passengers should also be able to make hotel reservations, buy tickets to

sporting and theater events, and watch live news and entertainment.

Donna Abrahamson, Northwest's inflight sales specialist, acknowledged, "Anyone who is not familiar with computers is scared to death at first."

But with the help of flight attendants and children who "love to show the older passengers how to play the games," adults "will watch movies and play games for hours."

Older men often play the golf video game. Ms. Abrahamson said, while children are the most avid game players, adults tend to watch movies or scan the shopping channel, where they can buy items that are then delivered to their seats.

Within the last year, Nintendo and Hughes-Avicom International, a subsidiary,

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President Bill Clinton with Lord Jenkins, chancellor of University College, Oxford, after receiving an honorary law degree Wednesday. He returned to the campus where he was a war protester in the 1960s to find a new generation of protesters. Page 3.

War's Ruins Where Soviet Elite Played

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

SUKHUMI, Georgia — In the Soviet era, one of the favored spots of the Communist elite was the Georgian province of Abkhazia, where the rugged range of the Caucasus, snow-covered most of the year, lies within sight of mile after mile of Black Sea beaches.

The land now lies in ruins. At hillside homes with sweeping views, artillery shells collapsed the roofs, and looters followed. In the center of the capital, Sukhumi, buildings are charred skeletons. Luxury beachfront hotels are empty hulks.

The province's Georgians, who once made up nearly half the population, have been killed or fled, and there is an eerie emptiness to Sukhumi, where heavily armed men in multi room the streets.

The city has become the ghostly symbol of another brutal ethnic war, one in which Abkhazian separatists claim a victory the world does not recognize.

"We're de facto independent," Vladimir Ardzinba, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Abkhazia, said in a recent interview. Mr. Ardzinba, who only a few years ago was a hard-line Communist, is determined that Georgians never again dominate Abkhazia.

But Georgia believes that Abkhazia must return to the fold, and is looking to other nations for help. In the end, just about everyone agrees that Russia will determine Abkhazia's future, just as it was Russia that contributed to the upheaval.

So far, no one has recognized Abkhazia's independence, because other nations take the position that Georgia's territorial integrity is to be respected. This position rests on the fear that if borders can be changed by force, there will be more separatist bloodshed elsewhere.

Whether the rest of the world will actually do anything to enforce the principle of territorial integrity is uncertain, if not unlikely. The Abkhazians have proved at least for the moment, that when it comes to gaining independence, war pays, a lesson demonstrated by the Serbs and Eritreans in recent years.

Like other ethnic disputes, the question of whose land this originally was depends on how far back in history one goes. But during nearly

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Japanese Deal a Blow To U.S. Effort on Korea

Tokyo Fears Sanctions May Prompt Uprisings in Its Korean Community

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

SEOUL — The Clinton administration's effort to force North Korea to pay a swift, high price for its continued defiance of nuclear inspectors has run into another major roadblock, with Japan balking at sanctions that would require a quick cutoff of the hundreds of millions of dollars that flow from its shores to the Communist government in Pyongyang.

Combined with China's reluctance to exert greater pressure on North Korea, the sharp debate between Tokyo and Washington threatens to greatly reduce the pain inflicted on the government of Kim Il Sung.

Officials in several countries in Northeast Asia say the Japanese have privately said they are worried about possible uprisings or terrorism by their own Korean population, and fear that the cutoff of the North's biggest supply of hard currency could lead to widespread suffering among the North Korean people.

Though estimates vary greatly, intelligence agencies believe that Koreans living in Japan send \$600 million to \$1.8 billion to Pyongyang every year, a huge figure in a country whose gross domestic product is about \$20 billion.

Japan has publicly said that it will abide by any sanctions approved by the United Nations Security Council, including a cutoff of financial transfers, as long as the action is permissible under the Japanese Constitution. But in private, officials say, Tokyo has been arguing against an American plan that would set a deadline for North Korea to open up for full inspections and impose a cutoff of financial transfers among the first set of sanctions if the North refused to comply.

Instead, Japan wants to issue another warning, with vague promises of later sanctions. Unlike the American plan, Japan's proposal calls for a much later attempt at cutting off the funds, if North Korea continues to obstruct inspections of sites where it is suspected of developing nuclear weapons.

"We are in agreement on the overall goal of bringing the North Koreans back to the negotiating table," a senior Japanese official involved in the issue said Wednesday. "But stopping the remittances of funds is a very heavy sanction. Our differences are over the weight of the sanctions and the timing."

Although officials on all sides say the differ-

ences are over tactics rather than strategy, the impact on American relations with its biggest ally in the Pacific could be considerable. The United States has supported Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the Security Council, and Tokyo's handling of the Korean crisis is widely regarded in Asia as the greatest test of its ability to take a leading role in a security issue.

A mishandling of the standoff could also bring down the fragile minority government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata. Mr. Hata has reportedly been arguing for a more aggressive stance by Japan, but the opposition Social Democratic Party, with long and deep links to North Korea, holds the deciding votes when a no-confidence resolution is presented in Parliament, perhaps as soon as this month.

In Seoul, by contrast, President Kim Young Sam has publicly taken a far harder line against the North than at any point in his 16 months in office. On Wednesday, at a first meeting of the country's National Security Council since 1988, Mr. Kim made it clear that he would not settle for anything less than a full accounting of what the North has done with its plutonium supplies over the past few years.

"Tensions on the Korean Peninsula are likely to remain for the time being," the president said. "North Korea's development of nuclear weapons is intended for use not against other countries but against South Korea, and thus their program should be stopped at any cost."

Government officials here said that "at any cost" did not include a military strike on the North's nuclear sites. "It's out of the question," a senior aide to Mr. Kim said Wednesday. He also discounted the possibility of a naval blockade, saying, "We are attempting to avoid doing anything that could be interpreted as warlike."

South Korea's biggest fear now, officials say, is that the North will try to stage an incident or set up a provocation. On Wednesday morning, for example, the North Korean official press agency quoted military sources as saying that the South has deployed new guns in the demilitarized zone and that it fired at a post in the North. A spokesman for South Korea's Defense Ministry denied that any such activity had taken place.

In the last few months, the Japanese govern-

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U.S. and Europe Renew Bid To Forge Links With East

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

ISTANBUL — The United States and its European allies embarked on a new effort Wednesday to formalize closer relations with Russia and other former adversaries in the East by linking them to the West's principal economic and military organizations.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, who arrived here Wednesday night for a meeting of NATO foreign ministers on how to build a closer military relationship with Moscow, told reporters aboard his plane that the latest initiative reflected President Bill Clinton's "vision of an undivided and integrated Europe."

Besides working through NATO's program of military cooperation with Eastern countries, known as Partnership for Peace, the Clinton administration is pressing its European allies to open up their markets so that the economic partnership between East and West can be based more on trade rather than aid.

In Paris on Wednesday, Mr. Christopher joined his counterparts from the world's major industrialized nations in approving a new economic accord with Russia designed to expedite reforms and expand its nascent market economy. (Page 9)

In Istanbul, Mr. Christopher said the 16 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and nearly two dozen other countries from the defunct Soviet empire "will continue to develop the important network of relationships with our new partners" in the East "to strengthen the security and prosperity of an undivided, democratic Europe."

Last month, the Russian defense minister, Pavel S. Grachev, told the NATO allies that his country was prepared to join the military cooperation plan that has been embraced by 20 other Eastern states, some of which see it as a stepping-stone to full NATO membership.

But General Grachev stressed that Russia

wanted a parallel "full-blooded strategic relationship" to be established with the alliance that would take into account Russia's status as Europe's biggest country and premier nuclear power.

Germany has led the way in urging the allies to accept the need for a special dialogue with Russia. Although the Russians say their request to join the partnership is unconditional, there has been strong pressure from nationalist forces in the army and the Parliament for Moscow not to participate unless it receives the kind of broad strategic relationship that Mr. Grachev and others have requested.

But the United States, Britain and other countries fear that granting exceptional status to Moscow or creating a special partnership would arouse suspicions among smaller Eastern states that Russia was being given an effective veto over their security interests.

Mr. Christopher said it was important that the nature of the alliance's relationship with Russia must be devised "in a way that will not compromise the integrity of the Partnership for Peace."

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For Major, Vote For EU Deputies Could Be Omen

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

LONDON — Voters go to the polls Thursday to choose representatives to the European Parliament, but in Britain, at least, the outcome of the balloting will most likely tell less about Europe than the domestic political future of Prime Minister John Major.

At best, surveys say, only 4 in 10 voters will turn out, and even then British ballots will not be counted until Sunday, once voting is finishing in all 12 countries of the European Union.

But for Mr. Major and the Conservative Party, the outcome is likely to provide an omen. At stake are 567 seats in the Parliament, which meets in Strasbourg, distributed among the 12 member countries. (Page 2.)

Hoping to rout Tory candidates, opposition parties in Britain have campaigned at times as if the ballot were not about the European assembly, but a referendum on the Conservative leadership.

In turn, the prime minister has taken to the stump in recent days, exhorting the party faithful to turn out, warning that a victory for rival Labor or Liberal Democratic candidates would be a recipe for a centralized federal Europe.

"Don't stay at home and let other choose the destiny of the Continent," Mr. Major told supporters in London on Tuesday night.

Some Conservative politicians have warned Mr. Major that a poor showing in these elections, only a month after the Tories lost hundreds of seats in local and county elections, could be a fatal blow to the prime minister's leadership.

With 87 seats at stake, the conventional wis-

See TORIES, Page 6

Kiosk

Scam to Cost Creditors 4 Billion DM

Germany's third major financial scandal in little more than six months will hit banks and insurance companies with up to 4 billion Deutsche marks in losses, prosecutors said Wednesday as they disclosed details of a scam in which senior managers of Balsam AG, a manufacturer of flooring, speculated in financial markets using borrowed funds.

Prosecutors estimated that Balsam owed 50 German and foreign banks as much as 1.6 billion DM (\$960 million). A Wiesbaden-based factoring company that did business with Balsam faces an additional 2 billion DM loss. But no single bank is expected to lose more than 100 million DM, German banking sources said. (Page 9)

Book Review Page 8 Bridge Page 8

Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain.....0.800 Din	Malta.....25 c
Cyprus.....C. 5.1.00	Nigeria.....50.00 Naira
Denmark.....14.00 D.Kr.	Omran.....1,000 Riels
Finland.....11 F.M.	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Gibraltar.....0.0.05	Rep. Ireland.....1.00 R
Great Britain.....0.05	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	South Africa.....R. 6
Jordan.....J.D. 1.50	U.A.E.....8.00 Dirh.
Kenya.....K.S.H. 150	U.S. Mail (Eur.).....\$1.10
Kuwait.....500 Fils	Zimbabwe.....Zim. \$20.00

Algeria's Journalists: A Step From Death

Regime's Control and Muslim Hostility Make Life Dangerous

By Jonathan Randal

Washington Post Service

SIDI FERRUCH, Algeria — From afar Mohammed would seem to lead a charmed life. He lives in a three-star hotel on one of the finest beaches. He is good at a job he loves.

Yet, at 33, things have gone so terribly wrong that he won't even give his family name to a visitor. He makes only furtive visits home, always on the spur of the moment and in borrowed cars so as not to attract attention.

Mohammed's problem is that he is a journalist.

In a little more than a year 15 Algerian journalists, as well as a French cameraman, have been assassinated by Islamic radicals vying scores with the media they feel safe not just with the secular government, but with its most vehemently radical wing.

The 15th Algerian victim — Ferhat Cherki — was gunned down Tuesday outside his newspaper, El Moudjahid, the organ of the National Liberation Front, which ran Algeria from independence in 1962 until the army takeover in 1992.

Security is why Mohammed and some 100 other colleagues live at government expense, at the Hotel Manar, half an hour's drive on a superhighway from where they work in Algiers. They carefully stagger their comings and goings, hoping to avoid being predictable.

At the hotel plainclothesmen are on duty around the clock. The Manar is close to a gendarmeerie barracks that is also not far from the Club des Pins, the high security compound where Algeria's ruling generals, ministers and former ministers and top editors live.

Mohammed covers sports, providing what the calls relief for people fed up with politics and terrorism after more than two years of increasing violence between the army and Islamic insurgents.

But even with such a noncontroversial beat, Mohammed has received death threats, be-

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cause, he believes, he works for Algerian television, a state monopoly and a prime target for the assassins. To date five television staff members have been killed.

"I did not expect our Algeria to become like this," Mohammed lamented, reflecting fear of assassination, government pressure on the media, and a lack of objectivity that betrays the loathing of many journalists for even moderate Islamic involvement in political life.

Other local and foreign journalists expressed less surprise at the fate of the Algerian press, which only three years ago was considered one of the freest in the Arab world. Today, its most obvious limitation is the authorities' news blackout on the security situation. Under anti-terrorism emergency legislation, unauthorized publication or broadcasting of clashes or casualties are punishable by fines, seizure of offending issues, suspension or imprisonment.

Algeria's media, for example, were allowed to

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Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	6.45	Up	0.21%
3,749.45		112.83	
The Dollar		Previous Close	
DM	1.8685	DM	1.8667
Franc	1.511	Franc	1.5095
Yen	105.55	Yen	104.225
FF	8.683	FF	5.681

Europeans Moody for Parliament Elections

BRUSSELS — European voters appear set to give some of their leaders a bloody nose on Thursday and Sunday, taking the opportunity of European Parliament elections to vent their anger over the state of things at home.

Officially at stake in the European elections are 567 seats in the Parliament, which meets in the French city of Strasbourg.

But the elections, which begin on Thursday in the Netherlands, Ireland, Denmark and Britain, are typically used by voters to express their views on incumbent politicians at home.

In Britain, Prime Minister John Major's Conservative Party is expected to suffer heavy losses to the opposition Labour Party in a ballot to be held on Thursday.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain, meanwhile, is looking at a possible election victory by the opposition center-right Popular Party for the first time at the national level in 12 years.

A particularly poor showing on Sunday would put Mr. Gonzalez under pressure to call an early general election.

In Germany, voters will give Chancellor Helmut Kohl his first nationwide test since 1990 and provide a pointer to the likely outcome of general elections in October.

Two recent polls showed Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats either even or a few percentage points ahead of Rudolf Scharping's Social Democrats.

"We have effectively 12 national elections with a slightly European flavor," one EU diplomat said.

Although the stakes are probably highest for Mr. Major and Mr. Gonzalez, voters in other countries are also expected to treat the poll as a referendum.

It will be, for example, the first test for Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy since he hammered the leftist opposition in March.

A recent poll indicated that his Forza Italia would see an increase in support, while Mr. Berlusconi's government allies, the neofascist National Alliance and the federalist Northern League, would hold steady.

Likewise in Greece, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, a Socialist, will get a first feel for his popularity after his general election win last year.

In at least one country, however, a leader is asking his supporters to use the elections for a different kind of referendum.

Ruud Lubbers, who is stepping down as prime minister of the Netherlands, urged Dutch voters on Wednesday to turn out in force as a show of support for his candidacy to become president of the European Commission.

German Rightist Party Is Linked to 14 Crimes

BONN — The German government said Wednesday that the far-right Republican Party had been linked to 14 crimes since December 1992, including at least one beating resulting in death.

Responding to a parliamentary query by the small Party of Democratic Socialism, the government said Republican Party members were under investigation in several states for crimes ranging from libel to injury resulting in death.

The government said it would disclose no details of the cases under review because of continuing investigations.

The government also responded to a request to disclose information showing Republican support for violence against foreigners.

It quoted a Republican official commenting on ethnic minorities at a campaign rally in Freudenstadt as saying: "As long as you can shoot them, I don't have anything against them."

The Republican Party leader, Franz Schönhuber, a former officer in Hitler's Waffen-SS, has dismissed a wave of accusations against the party as unfounded.

The Office for the Protection of the Constitution, which monitors political extremism, has cited sev-



A resident of Bethlehem passing tires set afire in a road Wednesday to protest Israel's continued detention of Palestinians.

Israel and Jordan Put Details Before Pact

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Israel and Jordan have moved closer to peace, agreeing to work together to plan road projects, economic and aviation agreements and even tourism and a cross-border pact.

The effect of the agreement was to leave the two countries committed to negotiating peace and already planning the details, but not yet prepared to sign an actual treaty.

The two countries agreed in September on an agenda for peace negotiations, but little has happened since as Israel concentrated on carrying out its agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization and its indirect peace talks with Syria.

On a shuttle diplomacy mission in the Middle East last month, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher did not visit Amman because

there was no indication of movement on that front.

Now King Hussein of Jordan, who has always been reluctant to get out in front of his Arab neighbors in dealing with Israel, has decided to go ahead with open, direct contacts that fall short of a peace agreement but signal that one is coming.

"Something very significant has happened here," said a U.S. official who monitored the talks on Tuesday, adding that it was not clear what motivated Jordan to make new agreements with Israel at this time.

"This is not a separate Israel-Jordan peace treaty," the official said.

"It is a sanctioned effort to move forward on projects that will be implemented in a peace treaty."

Israeli officials hailed the agreement as a step toward peace and normal relations with a

neighbor that has technically been at war with Israel since 1967.

"We are glad that yet another step on the road to peace has been taken," said an Israeli negotiator, Elyakim Rubinstein.

"It is still a long road because all the topics that have been discussed here need elaboration, negotiation, finalization."

Jordan's ambassador to the United States, Faysel Tarawneh, said, "The accomplishments of this session have surpassed expectations."

Among the points listed in a joint statement Tuesday were a decision to hold direct bilateral peace negotiations in Israel and Jordan in July; an agreement in principle on building a road to link the Red Sea ports of Aqaba and Eilat with each other and with Egypt; the establishment of a joint commission on boundaries, the environment, water and security issues; and the development of a master plan for the Jordan Rift Valley, including plans for a "transboundary cultural heritage park."

The Toll Mounts in Yemen as UN Envoy Arrives

Agence France-Press

ADEN, Yemen — A total of 27 civilians were killed and 45 wounded when their village north of Aden was shelled, hospital officials said Wednesday. The action came as a United Nations envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi, began a peace mission to Yemen.

The casualties, mainly women and children, were the result of

overnight shelling of Dar Saad village, 15 kilometers (10 miles) from the southern town of Aden, officials at Jumburiya Hospital said.

Southern officials accused the north of shelling the village.

Southern forces said they shot down a northern warplane during a failed raid against a target in Little Aden, just outside the main city, but there was no confirmation from the north.

Mr. Brahimi, a former Algerian foreign minister, arrived in the northern capital of Sana'a.

The former UN official urged both sides in the monthlong civil war to stop fighting and resume negotiations.

Mr. Brahimi's mission is in line with a UN Security Council resolution adopted last week calling on forces loyal to President Ali Abdullah Saleh and those of his southern

rival, Ali Salem Baid, to stop fighting.

San'a had agreed to observe a cease-fire starting at midnight on Monday, but it collapsed only hours later.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, on Tuesday urged the warring factions to respect the cease-fire resolution, which also called for a halt in arms supplies to the warring parties.

Bangladesh Hunts Writer Sentenced by Muslims

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The police across Bangladesh were scouring the country on Wednesday for an outspoken writer who went into hiding after Muslim clerics said she should be put to death for blaspheming Islam.

The writer, Taslima Nasreen, 32, slipped out of her apartment in Dhaka, the Bangladesh capital, a few hours before police officers arrived there to arrest her on a blasphemy charge, reports from that country said.

"We hope that she will not come to any harm," said a spokesman for Viking-Penguin India, her English-language publishers in India. He said the writer had not been in touch with Viking.

It is not clear whether Miss Nasreen, a former gynecologist who is known for her unconventional views on sex and marriage in conservative South Asia, was trying to flee the country.

Miss Nasreen, who is one of her country's best-known literary figures, became the focus of bitter attacks by clerics in Bangladesh after the publication of a book on the tragedy overwhelming a Hindu family in her country after Hindu militants destroyed a mosque in India in 1992.

Hindus are a minority in Bangladesh, which has an Islamic constitution, and there have been complaints of violations of their rights over the last decade. Many continue to

slip across into India and settle with relatives.

Last week, the anger against Miss Nasreen, who has been married and divorced three times, spilled onto the streets of Dhaka after Islamic militants demanded her death for allegedly saying that the Koran, the holy book of the Muslims, was out of date. The writer later denied having made the statement to an Indian newspaper.

In some parts of the city, militants spread through the streets, carrying a noose and shouting that the writer be put to death.

The same day, a local court in the city issued a warrant of arrest against Miss Nasreen for deliberately hurting religious sentiments.

North Korea has said it will regard sanctions as an act of war and has shown no signs of backing down from its refusal to open nuclear facilities to international inspection.

Last week, Mr. Hata's government opened talks with the United States and South Korea on possible punitive measures to be adopted by the three countries should China veto any resolution put to the UN Security Council.

China, North Korea's last remaining ally, insists the issue must be resolved through talks, not sanctions.

In last week's talks in Washington, Mr. Hata's envoy revealed a Japanese draft package of sanctions that included bans on trade, cash transfers, exchanges of officials and flights.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Poland, in Reversal of Policy, Seeks Better Relations With Russia and CIS

WARSAW (NYT) — In a reversal of a long-standing policy that had sought to distance Poland from Moscow's sphere of influence, the Polish government has announced that it will seek closer relations with Russia and its Commonwealth of Independent States.

"Poland cannot turn its back to the East," Foreign Affairs Minister Andrzej Olechowski said Tuesday. Mr. Olechowski said Poland would encourage closer diplomatic relations with Moscow and renew economic ties with the CIS, which groups former countries of the defunct Soviet Union.

Since the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe nearly five years ago, Poland had systematically severed all ties linking it to its former ally, and Polish-Russian relations reached a low point last fall when President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia told the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that Poland's entry into the alliance was unacceptable to Moscow.

While Russia's blockade of early NATO acceptance remains a thorn in relations between the two countries, Tuesday Deputy Defense Minister Jerzy Milewski conceded that "Poland will have to accept a certain special status of Russia within the Partnership for Peace program."

U.S. Backs Turks' Plan for Iraqi Oil

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Clinton administration has agreed in principle to a Turkish proposal to sell several million barrels of Iraqi crude oil stranded in a Turkish pipeline since before the Gulf War, administration officials said. The proposed sale would be a one-time-only deal, they said.

A 390-kilometer (240-mile) pipeline from Kirkuk in northern Iraq to Turkey's Mediterranean coast was one of the main export routes for Iraqi crude oil before Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990. When sanctions were imposed that cut off sales of Iraqi oil, about 12 million barrels of crude were trapped in the line, including 8.2 million owned by Iraq.

The Turks, looking toward a day when Iraq is again authorized to sell oil freely on world markets, want to flush and clean out the pipeline to keep it in good working order. They would sell the oil and use the proceeds to provide food and medicine to Iraq.

A Navy Step on Civilian Homosexuals

WASHINGTON (AP) — Navy Secretary John Dalton has banned discrimination against the service's civilian employees based on sexual orientation, the navy said Wednesday.

The directive applies to the service's 252,000 civilian employees, and is in line with regulations issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a spokesman said.

The navy is the first armed service to issue such a statement, but others are expected to follow suit.

U.S. Asks Russia for an Explanation

OXFORD, England (AP) — The United States is consulting with Russia on why a U.S. transport plane was forced to land by Russian fighter jets, an American official traveling with President Bill Clinton said here Wednesday. The official said the United States did not believe the plane had wandered off course but was still checking.

Russian fighter jets forced the plane, a Lockheed L-100 traveling from Frankfurt to Tbilisi, Georgia, to land at the Black Sea city of Sochi on Tuesday, saying the aircraft had violated Russian airspace. It was allowed to leave about three hours later.

"We are currently working with the Russians to see why this happened and make sure this does not happen again," the official said. The flight was one of several monthly logistics flights in Asia and Africa, the official added.

German Alternative to Normandy

HEIDELBERG, Germany (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who was not invited to the 50th anniversary of the Normandy landing, celebrated the postwar peace with President François Mitterrand at a festival of youth Wednesday in the old university city of Heidelberg.

Mr. Kohl insists he did not seek an invitation to the D-Day beaches. But his proposal for a French-German festival two days later was clearly meant as a forward-looking alternative to the Normandy ceremonies, which few Germans could wholeheartedly celebrate.

About 6,000 French and German youths were taking part in the Heidelberg festival. The high point was a forum where students could discuss their ideas about the Europe of the next century with the two leaders.

Giscard Shudders at Inviting Germans

PARIS (Reuters) — Choking back sobs on national television, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said Wednesday that German soldiers had no place in France's national day celebrations next month.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's eyes filled with tears and his voice thickened when he was asked if he supported a decision by President François Mitterrand to invite European Army Corps troops, including German soldiers, to march in Paris on July 14, in what is known outside of France as Bastille Day.

"When I was in high school in Paris, every morning when we woke up we heard the Germans — this moves me — singing under our windows," the former president, 68, a fervent supporter of closer relations between France and Germany, said. "We heard their steps in the street until 1944. The thought that this year when we are commemorating these battles, these sacrifices, we are going to see them parading on the Champs-Élysées, it really affects me."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Tokyo and Osaka Most Costly Cities

GENEVA (Reuters) — The Japanese cities of Tokyo and Osaka are still by far the world's most expensive places to live, with Moscow in third place, according to a Swiss study made public Wednesday.

The report, by the Corporate Resources Group, measures the cost of living in various cities across the globe using a basket of 155 goods and services. With New York (ranked in 19th place) taken as a national 100-point basis, Tokyo scored 207 points on the index and Osaka 194.

Moscow, a new convert to capitalism, ranked third on 133 points, ahead of Buenos Aires, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Zurich and Geneva. "The currency changes and price movements during the past year have made the majority of European cities less expensive compared to New York one year ago," the statement said. "The cheapest city of the 100 list was Harare, Zimbabwe, at 68 points."

Train services in the Netherlands were disrupted Wednesday as drivers and conductors held a wildcat strike in protest at planned job cuts. Rail workers in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague joined the strike, leaving much of the country without trains. International services to and from Belgium, France and Germany were also disrupted. (Reuters)

Albania denied reports Wednesday that it had prevented road traffic from crossing its border with Montenegro for five days. But a statement by the Public Order Ministry said the Albanian police had been required to increase checks on vehicles because of the growth of smuggling oil into the former Yugoslavia. (AFP)

The French airline AOM said it would begin serving half a dozen new routes this summer, including Nice to Tel Aviv. AOM, which flies only long routes, said the French Transport Ministry awarded it rights to serve Noumea, New Caledonia; Colombo, Sri Lanka; the Maldives; Nassau, Bahamas; and Tel Aviv from Paris twice daily. (Bloomberg)

The number of tourists visiting Israel in the first quarter of 1994 jumped 13 percent, to 658,400, over the same period last year as arrivals from the Far East soared, the Tourism Ministry said Wednesday. (AFP)

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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A Fresh Start for Clinton?

The long D-Day weekend celebrating unity of purpose, commemorating individual acts of bravery and recalling the eventual triumph of good over evil lifted spirits on both sides of the Atlantic and allowed President Bill Clinton to float, at least momentarily, above the foreign policy frustrations that have plagued his first 17 months. If only today's foreign policy agenda lent itself to such clarity and back-to-the-wall heroism. But the challenges of 1994 are less cataclysmic—and far more ambiguous—than those of 1944. And when the president tried, in his speech to the French National Assembly on Tuesday, to summon some of that D-Day spirit to address present European challenges, the exercise looked strained.

The goals he articulated were worthy: expand democracy, integrate the economies of Eastern and Western Europe, develop a system of cooperative security with the former Warsaw Pact, try to contain and calm the Bosnian conflict. But where the president's commendable speeches rang with purpose and personal engagement, Tuesday's policy address had all the passion of a political science text.

Yet Mr. Clinton still has a rare chance to refocus his administration's foreign policy, clarifying America's role in the world and improving day-to-day execution. The president's careful preparations for this trip and his immersion in recent European history have given him new confidence in foreign affairs and perhaps a new appreciation of its significance for his presidency. And his creditable performance has won respect at home and abroad. It is a valuable moment in his presidency, a chance for a fresh foreign policy start. He should make the most of it.

One lesson the president seems to have learned recently is that a big power like the United States cannot easily abstain from major global crises. Given America's global engagement during the half-century from Pearl Harbor to the collapse of the Soviet Union,

even a decision not to intervene in a place like Bosnia becomes a form of intervention.

Yet Mr. Clinton has always understood that Washington cannot continue to assume all the global responsibilities that came with the Cold War. Rightly, he wants his presidency to be known for its domestic accomplishments. Reluctantly, he is coming to understand that a reputation for foreign policy fecklessness can undermine domestic credibility.

Mr. Clinton's biggest problem has been the unresolved conflict between a globalist rhetorical agenda that seems to invite U.S. involvement everywhere and day-to-day decision-making that seems to permit it nowhere. Compounding this has been the president's reluctance to appear personally engaged in his own administration's foreign policy.

Mr. Clinton succeeded so well in Europe this week because he finally did step into the role of national leader and commander in chief. He needs to build on that success by speaking out more often and more effectively on foreign policy issues, abandoning academic abstractions for the kind of strong personal imagery he used in the cemeteries and battle sites of Europe. And he needs to close the gap between rhetoric and practice by making firm choices among competing priorities.

In an era of reduced danger, no abstract set of rules can determine when the United States should involve its forces in a foreign crisis. Washington should not try to manage the world. It should be clear about the differences between localized crises, however intense, and strategic challenges, like the future of Russia, China and Mexico. It should mainly look out for American interests, including the defense of allies and the promotion of American values.

Presidents rarely get the chance to change course in foreign policy without a disastrous loss of credibility. Mr. Clinton has such a chance now.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Voices of Europe

The European Parliament has had luck with the timing of its elections. The last one, in June 1989, took place just as communism was starting to collapse in Eastern Europe, and before West Europeans could grasp what that collapse meant for them. It meant, they can now see, the possibility of a wider, eastward-reaching European Union; the certainty of a stronger Germany; and therefore fresh complications in the building of Europe's institutions.

The new election—on Thursday in four countries, on Sunday in the other eight—takes place just as the opinion polls show that a solid majority of the Union's people have now drawn their conclusions from the events of 1989. They want a wider Union. They do not yet want a federal Europe. And meanwhile they are alarmed by the fact that Europe's unemployment next year is predicted to be proportionately twice as big as America's, and four times as big as Japan's. Will the new Parliament's politicians reflect the people's concerns?

The answer is blunter than it ought to be because there are in fact 12 almost separate elections, each driven chiefly by national events. The Socialist group in the new Parliament may be bigger than it was in the old one because Socialists are locally more popular now in Britain, Germany and two or three other countries than they were in 1989. The Christian Democrats will suffer from the near-obliteration by scandal of their Italian contingent. And so on. Despite that, here are three ways of judging what the next few days' voting will mean.

On the tighter-or-looser-Europe question, things are complicated by the fact that the Christian Democrats, the Socialists and the Liberal group in the Parliament are already committed to further integration. Between them, they are sure to dominate the new Parliament. That points to a clash between politicians and the man in the street, until minds change on one side or the other. So it is desirable that the respectable

voice of anti-centralization—such as Manfred Brunner's party in Germany, John Major's sort of British Conservative, and their French equivalents—should win a place in the Parliament. Otherwise the anti-tightening argument will be left to the harsh cries of neoneoliberals.

On the wider-Europe issue, the vote that matters is less the parliamentary election than Sunday's simultaneous referendum in Austria on joining the Union. A lot of Austrians, worried about losing their identity in a centralized Europe, are suddenly wondering whether they should stay out.

If Austria votes "no," that will make Sweden and Norway—maybe even Finland—likelier to do the same in their referendums later in the year. And that could scotch the hope of bringing in the Poles, Czechs and Hungarians. In Paris on Tuesday, President Bill Clinton urged the Union to open its doors to the east. To that end, hope for a "yes" from Austria, but one small enough to show Austrian worries.

On the unemployment front, the important thing is that Europe should not make its labor market even more rigid than it is, and its welfare system even more hostile to the creation of jobs. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported this week that those are the two main reasons why Europe's jobless problem is so much worse than America's or Japan's.

No major party in the European Parliament is guilty on this score. But it may be better if the expected success of the Socialists, the chief defenders of Europe's present labor policies, does not bring them an absolute majority.

Two years from now, the governments of the European Union assemble to inspect its future. The European Parliament, strengthened by the Maastricht treaty, will help to shape their judgment. Let the Parliament be sure that what it says is what the people of Europe want.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Yellow Light Is Blinking

Unemployment in the United States has now fallen into the range that the Clinton administration expected to reach only in 1996. Over the past year the number of jobs has risen 3.7 million, as much as in the previous five years together. At last the recovery from the 1990-91 recession has produced the long-delayed lift in employment. But the sharp drop in the unemployment rate this spring is also strong evidence that the Federal Reserve Board was right to be concerned about future inflation and right to slow the economy down.

The figures for May show that the brakes are beginning to take effect. But they also show that there is not much left in the labor market. The survey of households reported an unemployment rate of 6 percent last month, down from 6.9 percent a year earlier. No one knows precisely at what point the demand for labor begins to make inflation accelerate upward, but most students of the subject estimate

that it happens when unemployment falls below 5.5 and 6 percent. The economy has entered a zone where caution is well justified.

Some economists argue that because of demographic changes—fewer young people entering the labor force, a higher proportion of experienced workers—the danger point has sunk well below 5.5 percent. In 1989 the rate dropped to 5.3 percent. By mid-1990 inflation was rising rapidly, the Fed had raised interest rates in an effort to stop it, and the country was sliding into a painful recession.

A 6 percent unemployment rate means nearly 8 million people looking for jobs. The only safe way to get those numbers lower is through better education and job training. But it is hard not to look back nostalgically to a generation ago, when inflation remained stable with unemployment rates around 4 percent.

—THE WASHINGTON POST



Woolly Thinking Won't Help Bosnia

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—America's politicians seem determined to underestimate the force of nationalism in the Balkans once again. They risk disaster in Bosnia by rushing past the obvious.

At each turn of point in the wars of Yugoslavia succession, senior U.S. policymakers have assumed that reasonable outcomes could be engineered by appealing to the self-interest and rationality of the combatants. With America's own politics long since secularized, they failed to grasp why the ex-Yugoslavs would start or continue the bloodletting and atrocities that have horrified the world.

The failure is a bipartisan one. The Bush administration flittered after the last chances to exert U.S. power to rein in Serbia's blood lust. The assumption in the State Department that Yugoslavia would not break up in bloody fashion prevailed.

The Clinton administration at least has sought to bring the wars to an end. But Washington has now embarked on a diplomatic strategy that fails again to measure the forces it confronts. Its strategy risks involving America more deeply either in a far bloodier war or in trying to enforce an illusory and perhaps unjust peace.

The Croatia-Bosnia alliance, expressed in the form of a confederation brokered by the Clinton administration three months ago, is seen by Croatians and the Bosnian Muslim-dominated government as a vehicle for more war to recover territory seized by the Serbs, out as a diplomatic vehicle for the confederation. Among Republicans in Congress there is an effort to seize the moral high ground by trying to mandate a

unilateral breaking of the arms embargo against Bosnia. But Senator Bob Dole and others underestimate the consequences of that step and the heavy responsibility it will impose on America for the fate of the Bosnian government and of Croatia.

Washington's response is a classic American misunderstanding of the force of nationalism and the willingness of small countries to pursue their own goals, at whatever cost, when those goals conflict with the good intentions and rational assumptions of outside powers wanting to help.

A sign of the understanding gap came in late May. The Croatian government of President Franjo Tudjman announced that it would issue banknotes called the kuna to replace the Yugoslav dinar. The kuna has been used by Croatia once before: under the fascist Ustashe government that condoned massacres of Croatian Serbs and Jews in World War II.

This is a foolish, flagrant provocation to the Serbs. It is not the act of a government ready to come to terms with its enemies.

It is hard to imagine Croatia accepting an end to the war that leaves the Serbs with the 25 percent of Croatia they have seized. If American diplomacy and the confederation can get those lands back, Mr. Tudjman will go along. If not, Croatia will resume war and expect American military help in return for having cooperated on the confederation.

Unilaterally lifting the embargo against Bosnia will have little meaning unless the United States is ready

to provide arms to the Bosnians and through them to Croatia. That is a recipe for a significant expansion of bloodletting and "ethnic cleansing" throughout the Balkans.

To his credit, Secretary of State Warren Christopher recently warned against a unilateral lifting of the arms

embargo, which he said "would thrust us into the middle of the situation."

It is possible to construct an American strategy around a policy of open military support for Bosnian and Croatian war aims. But I do not hear Warren Christopher, Bob Dole or others arguing for such an expansion of the war and of American responsibility. What I hear instead from the leading politicians in both U.S. political parties is the enunciation of woolly hopes that a little well-intentioned American involvement will avoid having to make truly hard choices about war and peace. That approach did not work in Vietnam, and it will not work in Bosnia.

There are no good options in Bosnia now. But the first step has to be a reassessment by Americans of the national interest at play in the Balkans, and an acceptance of the need to make hard choices now.

The Washington Post

Nothing Like It Will Happen Again

By Herman Wouk

WASHINGTON—It belongs not with the great military memories of American history like Gettysburg and Valley Forge, but with Agincourt and Salamis. The age that produced this astounding work of warwriting has passed. It was a brief time, an intersection of politics on the grand scale with fast-developing marvels of science and technology, which gave monstrous regimes the wherewithal to challenge the world system, and almost to hijack it.

Seven years before Hitler invaded Poland, Sir James Chadwick discovered the neutron. Only 12 years earlier, Charles Lindbergh flew the Atlantic. The petroleum engine was less than a century old when paucers went knifing through Poland and Russia.

Four and a half years after the start of Hitler's assault on civilization, when the first global war was flaring through 360 degrees of longitude and from the Arctic to the Antarctic, the United States with its allies Britain, Canada and others launched the gigantic seaborne assault on Europe that we remember as D-Day. We tend to forget what a near thing it was. If Field Marshal Rommel had not received misleading weather reports on June 5, and Hitler had not retained command of the panzer divisions at Berchtesgaden, the outcome might well have been what General Eisenhower prepared for, by writing his foreboding communique about the failure of the landing, the withdrawal of the troops, and his acceptance of full responsibility for the catastrophe.

Nothing like D-Day will happen again not because human nature has improved, but because weaponry has. Making war on that grand scale is obsolete. That does not mean in the least that war is finished. The day's headlines tell us otherwise. We seem to be at the death of

one age and the birth of another. Our little globe has as yet barely been explored; the poles were first reached about the time I was born; and ancient disputes and hatred of centuries are a global heritage.

"We Americans are in a mood of self-doubt, not to say self-detestation," these days. That national mood comes and goes, as the fulfillment of the simple dreams for which the United States was created continues to lead us, for all our stunning progress and our undoubted leadership in world affairs. It is good to remember that we were capable of an effort like Overlord. It is good to remember, too, that the D-Day invasion was only one jaw of the autarkic force for Franklin Roosevelt at Tehran; the other jaw, a colossal counter-attack by the Russians in the east on June 22. It was the closing of those jaws that crushed each other and for all the criminal regime menacing the earth.

"Nations are cold monsters," said Charles de Gaulle. It is the distinction, and to some sober thinkers the weakness, of the United States that its foreign policy is never quite as cold and monstrous enough, not least wholly on self-interest, to fling with genuine morality that makes a cry of hypocrisy all too easy.

But it is well for the world that it is America, exists and is the strongest power in the world. Long may this be so, while the new age struggles to be born. Because with all its deep, deep flaws, the United States remains the last best hope for the world where war at last fades away, a forgotten primitive human practice like dueling and human sacrifice; and where the tale of D-Day will truly be one with Agincourt and Salamis.

Mr. Wouk's books on World War II include "The Winds of War" and "War and Remembrance." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

A Small Price to Pay for Proving Malthus Wrong

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON—So far, food supplies have not, as Malthus predicted 200 years ago, been overtaken by human numbers. Science has provided the means to keep pace. Nutrition in the developing world has improved, life expectancy has grown, and infant mortality has been cut in half.

Yet there is no reason to be confident that Malthus was wrong in more than his timing. Already, 700 million people are malnourished, and an appalling 40,000 die every day of hunger and hunger-related diseases. There is unmistakable evidence of overreliance on land and water. And, despite falling birthrates, the world is about to experience growth on an unprecedented scale: 3 billion more people in 30 years—one India each decade.

The transitory success of the "Green Revolution" misled governments, many experts now say, into believing that modern agriculture could feed the world. These experts warn that, absent an urgent effort, the trend of a steadily improving human condition could turn sharply downward in the coming decades. Although global agriculture has outstripped population growth (now at 1.7 percent per year) in the '60s and '70s, production per person suddenly stopped growing in the mid-'80s. Statistically, it is too soon to tell whether the curve is flat or heading downward. But growth rates in the yields of major crops have fallen sharply in key regions. In China, for example, which is by far the largest rice producer, production per hectare grew by 4 percent annually in the 1970s. In the 1980s, the figure was 1.6 percent.

Nearly all of the suitable land and the best irrigation sites are in use. More fertilizer will provide some increase, but in the major growing areas its use is already at optimal levels. At the same time, the natural productivity of the land is falling. Agricultural production will need to be tripled in the next half-century to keep up with population growth, alleviate extreme malnourishment and meet the rising demand for meat. The only way to do this is to sharply raise yields through research on improved crops and farming methods that will allow far more intensive production with far less environmental loss.

The work can only be done through an international, publicly funded effort, located in the developing world. Happily, such a system exists—a network of 18 research centers established in 1972 that go by the memorable acronym of CGIAR. Their early projects, new varieties of rice and wheat, have provided food for more than 1 billion people. Unhappily, the system is now in crisis. The centers have lost a third of their researchers since 1989, and 20 percent of their funding in the last two years alone. Their ability to recruit top talent is in jeopardy. And all this because of a shortfall of \$50 million a year, six thousandths of one percent of world military spending.

The case for an amply and securely funded program is overwhelming. Few investments produce comparable economic rates of return. In human terms, everything begins with adequate nutrition: health, the capacity to learn, the capacity to work and declining fertility rates (which do

not fall until after death rates fall). And nothing is as sure a spur to ethnic hatred, splintering and swelling tides of refugees, as competition for a shrinking supply of food, water and workable land.

The verdict on Malthus will have to stay out for some years yet. Most likely, the outcome will depend not so much on whether mankind has the

technical capacity to feed itself as whether it can master the foreign and the requisite political will. Early indicators to which we will be the results of this fall's Population Summit in Cairo and the fate of a rescue plan for the CGIAR.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Intolerant French

PARIS—M. Jules Lemaître, one of the most distinguished men of letters in France, in addressing an assembly of students yesterday (June 8) made some remarks on toleration. He said that it has been a small place in French daily life. Where, indeed, is tolerance not to be found? In literature the young are intolerant of the old; in politics one party is intolerant of another; in philosophy and in theology intolerance everywhere prevails. In short, according to M. Lemaître, every Frenchman resembles that "delightful Voltaire, who said so many fine things about toleration; yet wanted to send everyone who differed from him to the Bastille."

1919: Trouble at Border

NEW YORK—Declaring that the Mexican situation is so grave that the larger force of troops is required at the border to protect the lives of Americans, Governor Hobbs of

Texas, last night (June 7) telegraphed to Mr. Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, requesting that he call into the Federal Service the first and second brigades of the Texas cavalry. The War Department immediately telegraphed to Major-General Cabell, commanding the border district, asking for his views on the request.

1944: Advancing Slowly

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Forces (From our New York edition) Allied forces in the Normandy bridgehead are making modest gains all along the front against elements of at least ten German divisions, it was stated officially at midnight tonight (June 8). The enemy was fighting fiercely and has brought its reserve into action from one end of the battle line to the other. There have been severe but occasional enemy counter-attacks, but Allied reports reaching Allied headquarters indicated that all these attacks have been repulsed.

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TRUCE: One-Month Bosnia Pact

Continued from Page 1

war. Western countries want peace reached in Bosnia before lifting the sanctions.

William Driscoll of The Washington Post reported from Istanbul: Senior U.S. officials said the United States, France, Britain and Russia were hoping to complete work on a proposed settlement by the end of the month that could be presented to the belligerents as the fairest and most feasible solution to the war.

The four-nation contact group hopes to take advantage of the one-month cease-fire to resolve their own differences over the shape of the map that would split Bosnia-Herzegovina along ethnic lines.

A senior U.S. official said the contact group must settle a number of "qualitative concerns" that in-

ALGERIA: A Journalist's Life Becomes Dangerous

Continued from Page 1

Today those euphoric beginnings are history.

Since the killings began, at least a 100 journalists have fled overseas, principally to France, the former colonial power whose language most of them wrote in.

Mr. Menard said in an interview that most Algerian French-language journalists and newspapers took sides and did not complain when the Islamic Salvation Front and pro-Islamic newspapers, often written in Arabic, were banned in the winter of 1992.

That January, the army canceled independent Algeria's first multiparty elections that the Islamic Front was poised to win, setting off the violence that has claimed some 4,000 lives.

Islamic Front spokesmen in overseas exile have indirectly condoned the assassination of journalists, calling for vengeance against the authors of murderous editorials and implicitly approving what amounted to a list of blacklisted reporters.

Some Algerian journalists seem undaunted by the dangers and determined to improve the quality of the press.

A young woman hard at work planning a new daily remarked that it really was all but impossible to be a professional journalist.

"In the past we were too obedient to those in power, too partisan and too emotional," she said. "But I hope we are learning, because without a free press the Algeria we want for the future will be totally impossible."

FLY: Nintendo and Video Mah-Jongg at 35,000 Feet

Continued from Page 1

of Hughes Aircraft, has put its interactive system on planes of Northwest Airlines, Virgin Atlantic and Chuan Air.

It costs about \$1.5 million to install the Hughes system on a wide-bodied jet, but the trend is giving high-tech aviation electronics companies a new market as military business shrinks.

"We had all these great engineers working on missiles and satellites," said Vince Gangula, an engineer for Hughes-Avicom. After the defense cutbacks, he added, Hughes was "in a good position to apply these advanced technologies to ward developing interactive video systems for the airlines."

Other companies are offering similar systems. GEC-Marconi In-flight Systems will begin installing an interactive system, also with video games, next year on United Airlines' wide-bodied fleet.

This fall, Matsumita Avionics Systems plans to begin installing its system, complete with Nintendo games, on Singapore Airlines planes. And BE Aerospace recently landed the contract to install early next year its in-seat video system on British Airways' long-haul fleet.

The BE Aerospace system will allow British Airways passengers to play Sega as well as Nintendo video games, and it will allow passengers to start and stop movies whenever they wish.

The customers of Hughes-Avicom include most of the major U.S. carriers, as well as Aer Lingus, Ca-

PARTNERS: Links With East

Continued from Page 1

Peace and will not in any way interfere with the quality concept under which PFP is based."

However, he acknowledged Russia's importance for European security and said that any program "would very naturally take into account and would reflect the size and capabilities and willingness to contribute of Russia."

Any special dialogue between NATO on Russia on issues beyond the scope of the Partnership for Peace such as nuclear disarmament, peacekeeping missions, terrorism and the environment, to cite issues proposed by Mr. Grachev, would have to occur "in a way that is open and transparent" so that all parties could be kept informed, Mr. Christopher stressed.

NATO countries have scheduled field exercises with their Eastern partners later this year in Poland and the Netherlands. Since the program was launched five months ago, space has been cleared at NATO's Brussels headquarters for the 20 Eastern members.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

H. NEUMANN INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Our client now ranks amongst the largest bottlers of a well-known producer of soft drinks in the world, and is one of the largest franchise operators worldwide, producing, selling and distributing branded products. Currently, the enterprise is delivering its products to over 600,000 retail customers and serving over 260 million consumers. An immediate requirement has arisen for two able and experienced

General Manager / Ukraine

General Manager / Belarus

based in Kiev and in Minsk respectively, to assume overall responsibility for developing the local businesses. Reporting to the Central East European Headquarters in Austria, the General Managers will be tasked with setting up the sales and distribution network of the company respectively. Responsibilities will include controlling production supply via a joint venture partner, communicating and liaising with local authorities, identifying wholesale distributors within the region, setting up further production facilities and managing the growth and development of the local businesses. Ideally of Belorussian or Ukrainian origin (any other Central & East European background would be a further possibility), the successful candidates should be graduates with consumer products experience, particularly in sales and marketing. Essential attributes for this outstanding career opportunity are excellent interpersonal skills, commercial flair, resourcefulness and a high degree of self-motivation, as well as an effective management style. Russian language skills are an absolute necessity. Ukrainian or Belorussian would be an advantage. The attractive remuneration packages include highly competitive base salaries, performance-related bonus, executive car and local housing. Please write, enclosing a detailed CV in English, to our Consultant, Claudia Daeubner, c/o Dr. Helmut Neumann Management Consultants, Austria, 1090 Vienna, Guenthergasse 3, phone: +43 (0) 140140-0, fax: +43 (0) 140140-77, quoting reference numbers Ukraine: 23297, Belarus: 23668.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Deadly Strain
Of Strep Needs
Early DiagnosisBy Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A highly virulent strain of streptococcal bacteria, often referred to in popular accounts as "deadly, flesh-eating bacteria," is making a comeback in the United States and elsewhere, experts say.

Although the number of people affected is relatively small, scientists say they are concerned because the bacteria are so dangerous and yet the symptoms they produce are often disregarded in the early stages of disease, when treatment is still possible.

The bacteria, called group A strep, are reported to have caused a dozen deaths in England this year. The microorganisms in their severe, invasive form can cause a fatal drop in blood pressure, toxic shock and organ failure and, in about 25 to 50 percent of cases, in a form known as necrotizing fasciitis can eat away at flesh. Another form, called myositis, eats at muscle.

Microbiologists and epidemiologists emphasize that the disease is rare. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta estimates that severe, invasive group A strep struck just 10,000 to 15,000 Americans last year. But, medical researchers said, five years ago it was almost nonexistent.

Last week, Norwalk Hospital in Connecticut reported that two unrelated patients, a man reported to be 31 and a woman, 22, were hospitalized with the disease. They had come to the emergency room separately during the week of May 22. The man's infection was destroying flesh and the woman's was destroying muscle. The man is reported in critical condition and the woman is in satisfactory condition.

One expert, Dr. Patrick M. Schlievert, a professor of microbiology at the University of Minnesota, estimates that there are at least twice as many cases of group A strep infection this year as there were a year ago.

Rare though it may be, group A strep infection is not to be taken lightly. As many as 30 to 50 percent of those infected with the severe, invasive group A strep die, researchers say, and others who survive often require amputations or the removal of large areas of flesh to stop the bacteria's relentless spread.

THE infection does not resemble an ordinary strep infection, which usually results merely in a sore throat. The group A bacteria tend to infect cuts or bruises or to follow a throat infection.

"If you have some sort of trauma, like a bruise, and you develop a fever, you should be concerned that you have an infection," said Dr. Dennis L. Stevens, a professor of medicine at the University of Washington in Seattle, warning that increasing pain is also a danger sign.

"Normally," he said, "when you've had a trauma, like a bruise, it hurts the worst in the first few seconds and a few hours later it doesn't hurt as much. The pain is on a decreasing curve. But if you have a

crescendo pain in the place where there was a surgical procedure or a trauma or a bruise, that's when you should seek medical care."

The reason for warning about the strep is that it can be treated with penicillin or a substitute, clindamycin, if it is recognized early, said Dr. Patrick M. Schlievert, a professor of microbiology at the University of Minnesota. Even a few days' delay may be fatal. He added that pregnant women and their fetuses sometimes get infected, and so any pregnant woman who gets a flu-like illness should see a doctor.

The reason for warning about the strep is that it can be treated with penicillin or a substitute, clindamycin, if it is recognized early enough, said Dr. Patrick M. Schlievert, a professor of microbiology at the University of Minnesota. Even a few days' delay may be fatal.

Dr. Schlievert said cases of serious group A strep infection, which in 1990 killed Jim Henson, the creator of the Muppets, cropped up almost out of nowhere around 1987 and seemed to slack off in 1991 and 1992 for no apparent reason. And then, he said, "there was a major increase this year."

The bacteria that cause the disease resemble the common strep that live in almost everyone's throat and that often cause strep throats in children. But the deadly strains of these bacteria are infected with a toxin that directs them to make a toxin. And it is the toxin that converts the strep bacteria from fairly benign to deadly.

Dr. Schlievert said the severe group A strep invaded areas of the body that were already injured, like the site of a bruise, cut or surgical wound. The bacteria consume proteins and glucose, which pour out of damaged cells, he said. And once the bacteria start to attack, they can be relentless, killing or maiming within days.

One man in Toronto, who kicked his finger sharpening his ice skates, developed a strep infection in the wound, which quickly moved up to his armpit, Schlievert said. The man fell ill for several days and went to the hospital complaining of fever, vomiting and swollen lymph nodes in his armpit. He was sent home. On the fourth day, he was admitted to the hospital, deathly ill. The bacteria had "literally eaten away all the tissue of his arm," Schlievert said. "It proceeded to eat away all the muscles on his upper arm, shoulder and back." The man died.

Group A strep can also infect chicken pox blisters, Dr. Schlievert said. When this happens, the child develops a fever of 101 degrees or higher, vomiting, lethargy and painful or swollen areas of the body.

An outbreak of severe group A strep in Los Angeles and Orange County, Calif., last winter and spring affected 28 children with chicken pox. Five died.

Virulent group A strep was first described in 1924, in an article published in *The Archives of Surgery* by a Dr. F.L. Meloney, who described 20 cases in China, which he treated by cutting into the infected tissue and washing it with an acid solution.

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Recognizing and Heading Off a Rare but Virulent Disease

Streptococcus A infected by a virus produces copious amounts of a toxin that is one of the most virulent fever-producing agents known. The course of an infection with this strain is variable, but there is generally a three-day period in which penicillin can head off the worst effects. Any infection with a fever of 102 degrees Fahrenheit or above in adults, swollen lymph glands, a rash and/or a sore throat is probably bacterial, and only a laboratory culture can determine whether it is a strep infection.

Day	Possible Signs	Treatment
Day 1	• Patient infected through sore throat or break in skin • Flu symptoms (sore throat, fever, etc.)	
Day 2	• Fever rises • Swollen lymph nodes • Rash • Worsening of symptoms	
Day 3	• Worsening of previous symptoms • Fever above 102°F is danger signal	
Day 4	• Very high fever (103°F or above) • Severe drop in blood pressure • Blue lips • Blue nail beds • Dizziness on standing • Impaired circulation and blood clots	• Continue antibiotics, intravenous fluids and electrolytes • Remove dead flesh and possibly amputate

Source: Dr. Patrick M. Schlievert, University of Minnesota

The New York Times

Clues to Minoan Volcanic Eruption

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ash believed to be from a great explosive eruption that hurled the Minoan colony on the island of Santorini 36 centuries ago has been extracted from deep in an ice core retrieved last year from central Greenland. Its depth in the core indicated that the Aegean eruption, which may have given rise to the Atlantis legend, occurred about 1623 B.C.

From the top half of the core, evidence has been found of 400 volcanic eruptions in the past 7,000 years. The ash spewed into the air was high and voluminous enough to reach Greenland, about 3,500 miles (5,600 kilometers) away. A prominent ash layer at a depth corresponding to 4803 B.C. may have come from the eruption in Oregon that destroyed Mount Mazama, leaving the giant caldera that is now Crater Lake.

Results of the analysis were reported in the journal *Science* by Dr. Gregory A. Ziegler of the University of New Hampshire and colleagues at the university and the Army's Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory in Hanover, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania State University.

The study was part of the Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2, which extracted an ice core from the entire thickness of ice at Greenland's summit. A second core extracted nearby by a European team is also being analyzed.

Because wind systems in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere are somewhat independent, most eruptions evident in the Greenland ice have been attributed to volcanoes in the Northern Hemisphere. But there are exceptions. One in about A.D. 1773 is believed to have been at Taupo, New Zealand, whose ash may have risen almost 40 miles.

Ash layers in the core have been identified by their sulfur content. Fifty-seven of 69



The New York Times

events recorded for the past 2,000 years were matched with known eruptions. This was true, however, of only 30 percent of the older record, to 7,000 B.C.

The Greenland core records 18 massive eruptions that took place from 7,000 to 9,000 years ago, depositing unusually heavy layers of ash. The earliest exactly dated eruption was that of Vesuvius, which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum in A.D. 79, preserving their precious frescoes under a blanket of ash. The same thing happened 16 centuries earlier at Santorini, which is also known as Thira. The island was buried under ash that in places was more than 900 feet (270 meters) deep, preserving wall paintings that document in vivid detail the Minoan way of life.

Wall paintings on Crete, the chief Minoan center 75 miles to the south, were not similarly protected from weathering, earthquakes and tidal waves and have been a major restoration challenge.

Ash from the Santorini explosion has already been identified deep in sediment layers on the floor of the Eastern Mediterranean, in the Nile delta in Egypt and in parts of the Black Sea.

There are also suspicions that its ash cloud

persisted long enough to stunt the growth of oak trees in Irish bogs and of bristlecone pines in the White Mountains of California, producing tightly packed tree rings.

Uncovering the buried city on Santorini was first stimulated in the 1860s when it was found that the ash made ideal waterproof cement. Shiploads were exported to build the Suez Canal, but not until 1967 did large-scale excavation of the buried city begin, to be led for many years by Dr. Spyridon Marinatos of Greece.

The demise of the Minoan civilization has long been a mystery and for many years Dr. Marinatos attributed it to ash clouds, earthquakes and tidal waves from the Santorini eruption and the collapse that formed its caldera. More precise datings, however, indicate that the Minoan decline on Crete came many years later.

The eruption, however, was clearly catastrophic and many archaeologists believe that flooding and burial of Akrotiri, the Minoan city, could have been the basis for Plato's account of Atlantis. Layering in the walls of the Santorini caldera show that it has been the scene of many catastrophic eruptions.

PLATO's account is the primary source of the Atlantis legend. He attributed the account to Solon, an Athenian statesman of an earlier century. Many elements of the story seem improbable, such as an attack on Greece 9,000 years earlier by warriors from an island, "Atlantis," in an ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules (the Strait of Gibraltar).

Yet Plato's description of the destroyed island refers to many features, like the pursuit and sacrifice of sacred bulls, that were hallmarks of the Minoan civilization of Crete and Santorini.

The Atlantis invaders, said Plato, were defeated when there were "violent earthquakes and floods; and in a single day and night of misfortune all your warlike body of men in a body sank into the earth, and the island of Atlantis in like manner disappeared in the depths of the sea."

IN BRIEF

The Hot and Cold Nature of the Universe
WASHINGTON (WP) — A new supercomputer model of the universe — the most complex such simulation ever created — lends credence to the theory that the original recipe for the cosmos probably included both cold and hot versions of the mysterious ingredient known as dark matter. An astrophysics team at the University of Illinois used a parallel supercomputer to visualize the universe as it would be seen in X-rays, which are emitted by superhot gases or in violent events. In the last decade, many astronomers came to believe that at least 90 percent of the universe consists of dark matter: invisible material of unknown nature, detected only through the effects of its gravity. But unknown nature, detected only through the effects of its gravity. But observations soon eliminated notions that all this matter might be hot — that is, having high energy. Eventually, a model showed that a mix of cold (low-energy) and hot could explain the observed state of the cosmos.

Destruction of Smallpox Virus Is Delayed
WASHINGTON (NYT) — The smallpox virus, which was targeted for destruction by the end of last year, will survive in freezers in Moscow and Atlanta for at least another year, an official of the World Health Organization in Geneva said. The main reason for delaying the destruction of the virus is to give world health officials more time to consider an argument from scientists, chiefly from the United States, who say the virus could yield useful medical knowledge about other diseases, the official, Valeri Abramov, said. The disease, one of the biggest killers in history, was declared eradicated in 1980, but the virus remained in several laboratories until all but two destroyed it. A special committee of the World Health Organization will meet on Sept. 9 to make a final recommendation about the fate of the virus.

Risk to Female Spouse of Smoker Affirmed
WASHINGTON (NYT) — Women who do not smoke but are married to men who do have a small but increased risk of developing lung cancer, a study has confirmed. The study, published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, extends findings reported three years ago from preliminary data. The study found that the risk of developing lung cancer for the women with spouses who smoked was about 30 percent higher over a lifetime than for those with nonsmoking spouses.

This is a relatively small risk compared with that of people who smoke themselves, whose risk is 30 to 40 times higher, said Dr. Elizabeth J. R. Fontham of the Louisiana State University Medical Center in New Orleans, who led the study.

Tracing the Origins
Of Early HuntersBy John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The remains of a butchered mastodon found in sediments deep below a river in Florida are surprising but strong evidence, scientists say, that people were hunting and butchering large animals in eastern North America 12,200 years ago, hundreds of years before any sign of similar activities in the West.

The discovery raised questions about current ideas that the early hunters, arriving from Asia across a land bridge in what is now the Bering Strait, migrated first to the American West and later to the East. It could also undermine the hypothesis that overhunting by these newcomers, swiftly drove the elephant-like mastodons, mammoths and other prehistoric animals to extinction.

A team led by David Webb, a paleontologist at the University of Florida in Gainesville, found the 7-and-a-half-foot (2.3-meter) mastodon tusk buried in sediments in the Aucilla River near Tallahassee. Radiocarbon testing of gourd seeds with the tusk put the age at 12,200 years, the researchers said, making it the earliest known butchering site in North America.

Six slash marks at the jaw line indicated that the tusk had been sliced out of the animal's skull by people with knives. A used flake of chert — a fine-grained, tough rock,

composed mainly of silica — was found near the tusk, as were many tools and weapons with ancient inscriptions. Partly digested bones from a mastodon's stomach were well preserved in a peat bog in sediments 30 feet under water.

This butchered mastodon tusk is doubly significant, Dr. Webb said, "because its discovery in the eastern United States, along with other clues in the scientific record, suggests that North America's first residents may have migrated to lower latitudes through an eastern passage rather than through the Far West, as traditionally thought."

THE earliest evidence for large-game hunting in what is now the western United States has been dated at 11,500 years old. The distinctive spear points of these hunters were first identified in the 1920s near Clovis, New Mexico, and 30 have become known as Clovis points. No weapons of this style were found at the Florida site.

An earlier presence of humans in eastern North America has been suggested by some tantalizing clues of camp sites in Pennsylvania and Tennessee, each possibly more than 12,500 years old, and of some stone tools of that period discovered in Little Salt Springs near Sarasota, Florida.

Dr. Webb described the Aucilla findings at a recent meeting of the Society for American Archaeology.

BOOKS

THE FORCE

By David Dorsey. 315 pages. \$23. Random House.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SELLING is the subject of David Dorsey's nonfiction book, "The Force," which manages to combine some of the chilling fascination of David Mamet's play about Florida land salesmen, "Glenview Glen Ross," with the sympathy of that play's forerunner, Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman."

But unlike the characters in those two works, the people in "The Force" have something worthwhile to sell. They work for Xerox Corp., maker of what Dorsey calls "the single most successful commercial product in the history of American business — the photocopy."

Paradoxically, Dorsey suggests, the success was something that Xerox never really understood and so was unable to match with similar inventions. Lacking other products

to push when competitors gained access to the patents to the photocopy, Xerox was forced to adopt new management techniques to fight for its dwindling share of the market.

This is where the people in "The Force" come in. They are members of a Cleveland district sales team with one of the highest success rates for its size in the country.

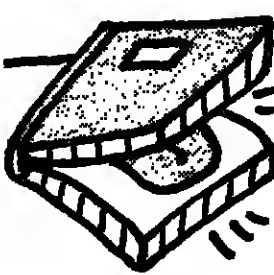
Dorsey spent a year following its efforts, staying especially close to the head of the team, Fred Thomas, of whom he writes as he introduces him.

"His face was cocked, like a mouse, ready to snap into a smile. He handled this smile with nothing more than his lower eyelids, his mouth hardly moving, his eyes doing all the work. He used it in varying degrees with everyone, until he got home in the evening, when he was eager to remove it."

Fred Thomas has set a goal for his team of selling 120 percent of what it sold the previous year. If it succeeds, Fred will end the year golfing in Palm Springs, California. "That's the prize he'll win if he gets into President's Club this year by

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• **Alastair Little**, a British chef who runs his own restaurant in London, is reading T. R. Pearson's "A Short History of a Small Place." "It's a really good American novel, with a real ear for dialogue, lots of Southern drawl, is one of the few quality books I allow myself — mostly it's just airport junk, I've read several of his books, the others were rarer, but this deals kindly with madness." (John Brunton, HHT)



topping his sales goal. He feels about Palm Springs the way others may have felt about Canterbury or Jerusalem or Mecca. One's man prize is another man's pilgrimage."

Fred will do anything within certain bounds to achieve it.

What makes the reader care about Fred is the same quality that makes his customers buy from him. As Dorsey writes: "Fred's native exuberance disarmed people. People trusted him because he allowed and encouraged them to feel superior to him. He put himself beneath other people in order to win their trust and affection."

So you tolerate Fred's restlessness and endless complaining to his wife about his frail health and impending failure.

You put up with the mind games he plays with his team, and with himself by submitting to the clownish nagging of his sales leader, Frank Pacetta, whom Dorsey shrewdly analyzes as acting to create "a culture of ironic phoniness"

that permits people "to do outrageous things" and thereby expose their emotions to manipulation.

Not that liking Fred Thomas is simple. As Dorsey warns us, Fred manipulates his friendships, any good salesperson does. In Fred's encounters you never know whether friendship is serving salesmanship or the other way around.

To make him even more interesting, Fred is torn between the old way of selling, which was to manipulate customers regardless of their needs, and a new concept of business called Total Quality Management, which involves understanding what customers need.

Dorsey raises this conflict to mythic proportions by following Fred's wife, Kathy, to church one Sunday morning, where she hears a lengthy sermon on the Gail legend whose point is to identify the conflict between mindlessly pursuing success and seeking to know of your neighbors' sorrows.

The Gail legend as a metaphor for selling photocopies? Yes, the burden of Dorsey's metaphors occasionally weighs too much for his subject. He also has a tendency to

repeat himself, or to add too little when he sets out to explore a subject more deeply.

More troubling is that you are forever nagged with questions about the author's vantage point.

If Dorsey was there when Fred and Kathy had one of their periodic spats, how did his presence affect their conduct? Did they pull their punches, so to speak, in deference to his project? And how did he know what Fred said when he launched into one of his manic soliloquies while driving back to the office after closing a sale?

The false pretense of being an invisible camera's eye continues to be one of the most unsettling aspects of what used to be called the New Journalism before it got old. Still, despite such distractions, Fred's quest for his Palm Springs Gail remains highly compelling. By the time December rolls around you find yourself rooting hard for him, and you share his euphoria when one of his customers says yes and all his self-doubt evaporates.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of *The New York Times*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ALTHOUGH the Cavendish Club is but a memory, the name rises like a phoenix each May.

A trophy for the Cavendish Teams has been presented by Jack Dreyfus, founder of the Dreyfus Fund. On the diagrammed deal, played in a Chicago game at the old Cavendish, he managed the South cards skillfully in six clubs. He had shown a hand of great power by

doubling the three-heart opening and then jumping to five clubs. His partner's raise to slam was a reasonable shot, and the contract would have been easy with a normal diamond division.

The opening heart lead was won with the ace, and South drew trumps and cashed the A-K of diamonds. East's discard of a heart gave him something to think about, and he took more trump winners, carefully preserving dummy's remaining diamond. The ending was:

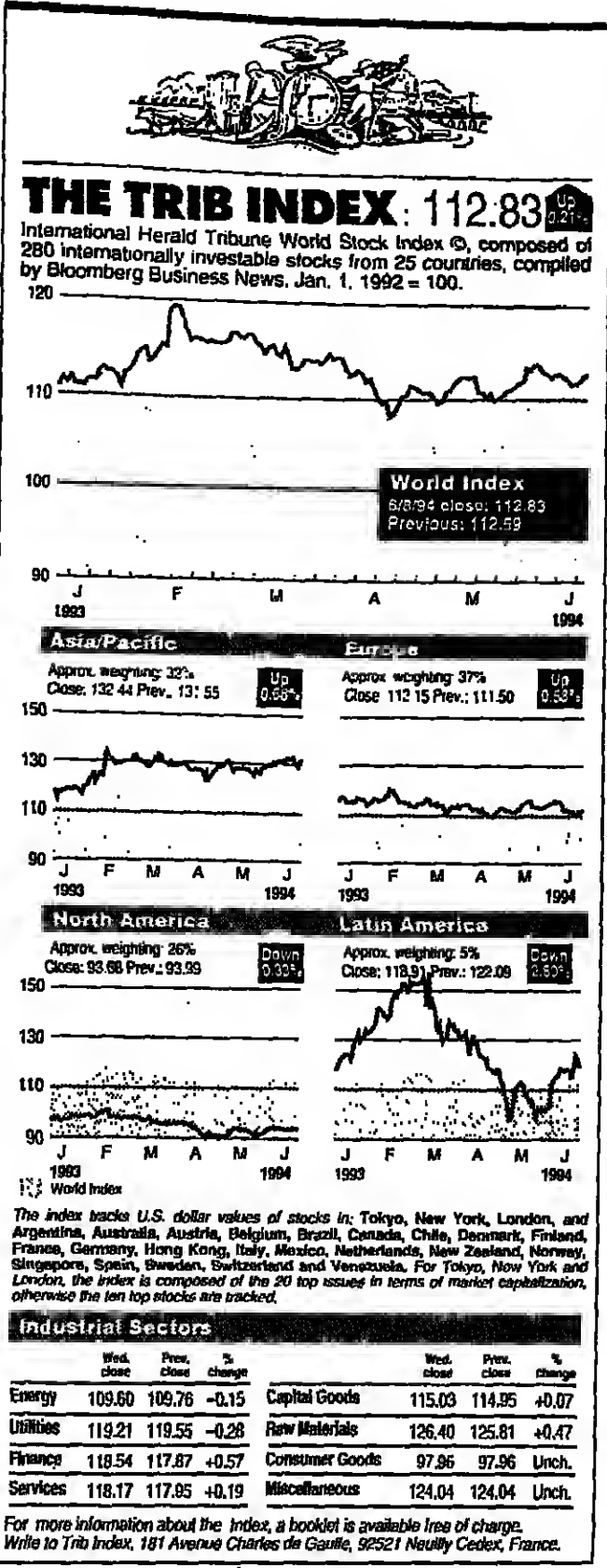
NORTH		EAST (D)		WEST		EAST	
♠ A Q J 4	♠ 8 7 3	♠ 8 2	♠ 7 6 5	♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5	♠ 4 3 2	♠ A Q J	♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♥ 8 7 6 5 4 3	♥ 2	♥ 8 7 6 5 4 3	♥ 2	♥ 8 7 6 5 4 3	♥ 2	♥ 8 7 6 5 4 3	♥ 2
♦ 8 7 6 5 4 3	♦ 2	♦ 8 7 6 5 4 3	♦ 2	♦ 8 7 6 5 4 3	♦ 2	♦ 8 7 6 5 4 3	♦ 2
♣ 8 7 6 5 4 3	♣ 2	♣ 8 7 6 5 4 3	♣ 2	♣ 8 7 6 5 4 3	♣ 2	♣ 8 7 6 5 4 3	♣ 2

Both sides were vulnerable. North bidding: East 3♣, South 3♥, West 3♠, Pass. Pass. Pass. Pass. West led the heart two.

On the club nine West was forced to give up a diamond, and South took a spade finesse. He then led a diamond, and West had to lead from the spade king at the finish to give Dreyfus a well-earned slam.

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS CODES.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
AFRICA		ASIA		EUROPE		MIDDLE EAST	
Algeria	00213-1111	Armenia	00375-1000	Austria	1-800-477-8000	Iran	0098-1000
Angola	00244-1000	Australia	0061-1000	Belgium	0032-1000	Israel	00972-1000
Argentina	0054-1000	Brazil	1-800-851-877	Bulgaria	00359-1000	Italy	0039-1000
Armenia	00375-1000	Canada	001-1000	Czech Republic	0042-087-187	Japan	0081-1000
Australia	0061-1000	Chile	0056-1000	Denmark	0045-1000	Korea	0082-1000
Austria	0043-1000	Colombia	0057-1000	Egypt	0020-1000	Malaysia	0060-1000
Bahamas	001-1000	Costa Rica	00506-1000	Finland	00358-1000	Mexico	0052-1000
Bahrain	00973-1000	Cuba	0053-1000	France	0033-1000	Nicaragua	00502-1000
Bangladesh	00880-1000	Cyprus	00357-1000	Germany	0049-1000	Peru	0051-1000
Barbados	001-1000	Denmark	0045-1000	Greece	0030-1000	Philippines	0063-1000
Belize	00501-1000	Egypt	0020-1000	Hungary	0036-1000	Poland	0048-1000
Bermuda	001-1000	Finland	00358-1000	Iceland	00354-1000	Portugal	00351-1000
Bhutan	00975-1000	France	0033-1000	Ireland	00353-1000	Romania	0040-1000
Bolivia	00591-1000	Germany	0049-1000	Israel	00972-1000	Russia	007-1000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	00386-1000	Greece	0030-1000	Italy	0039-1000	Saudi Arabia	00966-1000
Brazil	0055-1000	Hungary	0036-1000	Japan	0081-1000	Spain	0034-1000
Bulgaria	00359-1000	Iceland	00354-1000	Korea	0082-1000	Sweden	0046-1000
Burkina Faso	00226-1000	Ireland	00353-1000	Latvia	00371-1000	Switzerland	0041-1000
Burundi	00253-1000	Israel	00972-1000	Lithuania	00370-1000	Taiwan	00886-1000
Cambodia	00855-1000	Italy	0039-1000	Malaysia	0060-1000	Tanzania	00255-1000
Cameroon	00237-1000	Japan	0081-1000	Mexico	0052-1000	Togo	00228-1000
Canada	001-1000	Korea	0082-1000	Nicaragua	00502-1000	Tunisia	00216-1000
Chad	00235-1000	Latvia	00371-1000	Peru	0051-1000	Turkey	0090-1000
Chile	0056-1000	Lithuania	00370-1000	Philippines	0063-1000	Ukraine	00380-1000
China	0086-1000	Malaysia	0060-1000	Poland	0048-1000	United Kingdom	0044-1000
Colombia	0057-1000	Mexico	0052-1000	Portugal	00351-1000		
Costa Rica	00506-1000	Nicaragua	00502-1000	Romania	0040-1000		
Cuba	0053-1000	Peru	0051-1000	Russia	007-1000		
Cyprus	00357-1000	Philippines	0063-1000	Saudi Arabia	00966-1000		
Denmark	0045-1000	Poland	0048-1000	Spain	0034-1000		
Egypt	0020-1000	Portugal	00351-1000	Sweden	0046-1000		
Finland	00358-1000	Romania	0040-1000	Switzerland	0041-1000		
France	0033-1000	Russia	007-1000	Taiwan	00886-1000		
Germany	0049-1000	Saudi Arabia	00966-1000	Tanzania	00255-1000		
Greece	0030-1000	Spain	0034-1000	Togo	00228-1000		
Hungary	0036-1000	Sweden	0046-1000	Tunisia	00216-1000		
Iceland	00354-1000	Switzerland	0041-1000	Turkey	0090-1000		
Ireland	00353-1000	Taiwan	00886-1000	Ukraine	00380-1000		
Israel	00972-1000	Tanzania	00255-1000	United Kingdom	0044-1000		
Italy	0039-1000	Togo	00228-1000				
Latvia	00371-1000	Tunisia	00216-1000				
Lithuania	00370-1000	Turkey	0090-1000				
Malaysia	0060-1000	Ukraine	00380-1000				
Mexico	0052-1000	United Kingdom	0044-1000				
Nicaragua	00502-1000						
Peru	0051-1000						
Philippines	0063-1000						
Poland	0048-1000						
Portugal	00351-1000						
Romania	0040-1000						
Russia	007-1000						
Saudi Arabia	00966-1000						
Spain	0034-1000						
Sweden	0046-1000						
Switzerland	0041-1000						
Taiwan	00886-1000						
Tanzania	00255-1000						
Togo	00228-1000						
Tunisia	00216-1000						
Turkey	0090-1000						
Ukraine	00380-1000						
United Kingdom	0044-1000						



Disney Bids High On Issue's Price

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Euro Disney SCA wants to price its planned sale of new stock at 10 French francs (\$2) a share — higher than most analysts expected — despite a prospectus that painted a gloomy outlook for the theme park.

The Euro Disney rescue plan centers on the \$1.1 billion rights issue. The exact price will come in negotiations with underwriters. At a special shareholder meeting convened at one of the park's hotels Wednesday, the company's finance director, Michael Montgomery, said shareholders would be able to subscribe to seven new shares for each two shares held.

The company's theme park near Paris, opened in 1992, had 10.5 million visitors in its first year, 500,000 fewer than expected. In the second year, the figure fell to 9.8 million, and it is running well behind even that pace now.

Euro Disney Chairman Philippe Bourguignon said the shortfall for the year ending Sept. 30 should be made no firm estimates. The 5900 million deficit of last year, but he made no firm estimates. Even after restructuring, Euro Disney will have \$2.8 billion of consolidated debt, or nearly twice the shareholder equity. The restructuring plan, reached between Euro Disney and 61 creditor banks in March, includes forgiveness on interest payments and some fees and royalties by the Walt Disney Co., which owns 49 percent of the stock.

In the first half of the current financial year, attendance fell 6 percent to 3.1 million, and spending was down 7 percent to an average of 229 francs a person.

From April 1 to May 21 of this year, visits fell even more sharply, by 21 percent, to 1,460,000.

Prince Walid bin Talal bin Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia last week announced that he and United Saudi Commercial Bank, which he chairs, would take a stake of between 13 percent and 24 percent in Euro Disney.

With such gloomy prospects and the Paris market currently depressed, analysts said raising the capital would have been very difficult.

OECD Signs Accord With Russia

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The world's richest industrial democracies began charting a new course toward economic ties in the post-Cold War era Wednesday, signing a cooperation deal with Russia and approving plans to forge new links with South Korea and former Communist countries in Eastern Europe.

Government ministers attending the annual meeting of the 25-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development halved the accord with Russia, which calls for the OECD to help Moscow develop a market economy.

Mr. Christopher's main point, which won wide acceptance among officials at the Paris meeting, was that the OECD, with its unique abilities in economic analysis, could "be a model and an instrument of wide integration in the post-Cold War world."

In one sense, Mr. Christopher said, this was a return to the original aim of the Marshall Plan, the OECD's predecessor. He said the need was for the OECD to function not only as a forum for policy analysis but to help complete the unfinished business of postwar reconstruction at a time of accelerating economic change.

This was especially apparent in the cooperation accord with Russia, signed by Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozhevnikov, Mr. Kozhevnikov said. Russia would be looking to the OECD for advice on its legal system and on rules for foreign investment, banking and privatization.

Separately, Sir Leon Brittan, the European Union's trade commissioner, said talks on a cooperation deal between Russia and the EU had reached an advanced stage.

Sir Leon said the text of the accord, which will cover trade, scientific and political issues, was nearly complete and could be signed by June 24 at the summit meeting of EU leaders in Corfu, Greece. Senior officials in Brussels said plans were being made to invite President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia to that meeting.

In another move that underscored the decision of OECD members to transform the Paris-based think tank into more of a bridge between developed and emerging economies, ministers agreed to push ahead with talks on membership for the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia.

They said it was possible that some of these nations would join along with South Korea, which has applied for membership and is likely to join by the end of 1994.

Mr. Christopher said that a more far-reaching OECD, coupled with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, would "strengthen the security and prosperity of an undivided, democratic Europe."

This was a theme also sounded by Jean-Claude Paye, the OECD secretary-general, who said the organization could play a role alongside the United Nations by guaranteeing world economic security.

Delegates agreed to ask the OECD to prepare detailed reports on post-Uruguay Round issues such as links between trade and internationally recognized labor standards, trade and environment, trade and competition law and policy, and trade and investment.

Government officials at the meeting singled out the jobs study for praise and said the Group of Seven industrialized nations had asked for further work on links between technological change, productivity growth and job creation. The jobs report will be discussed at the G-7 summit meeting in Naples next month.

The one major issue left unresolved was the choice of a successor to Mr. Paye. Informal talks were held, but one foreign minister said he did not expect progress until after the European Union this month chooses a successor to Jacques Delors as head of the European Commission.

The front-runner for the OECD job is Donald Johnston, a Canadian who diplomats said had the backing of at least eight countries representing more than 50 percent of the body's annual budget.

Of three declared European candidates — Nigel Lawson, the former British chancellor of the Exchequer, Lorenz Schomerus, a German Finance Minister official, and Mr. Paye, the incumbent — only Lord Lawson is thought to still have a chance.

Hong Kong Aims Weak Hose at Hot Home Costs

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Backing away from a standoff with property developers, the government announced a mild package of reforms Wednesday aimed at halting runaway housing prices without spooking a nervous market.

Plans to increase the amount of land available for development in the crowded city and to impose new obstacles to property speculation were the strongest measures announced by Tony Eason, the secretary for planning, environment and lands.

But despite tough talk by the colony's governor, Chris Patten, that set off a 10 percent to 15 percent fall in residential property prices over the past two months, the government balked at new taxes on speculators.

Critics say speculators and developers in Hong Kong have exacerbated a chronic imbalance between the supply of land and demand for it that has caused average home prices to triple in the past three years and to rise 20 percent to 25 percent in the first three months of 1994 alone.

If the new measures fail to cool the market, the government said it would consider steps such as punitive duties on short-term resales and high taxes on vacant and ostentatiously boarded premises.

"We want to be prudent, we want to be balanced, we want to be moderate at this stage," said Mr. Eason, defending a policy criticized by local consumer groups and newspaper editorialists as not strong enough to roll back prices.

In a volatile environment where nearly half of the Hang Seng stock index is property-related and 41 percent of local portfolios are in property, the options for countering prices are few and risky.

"Hong Kong is in a troublesome dilemma," said Paul Schulte, regional strategist with CS First Boston. "In 1986, a flat would cost about 60 months' salary; now the same flat will cost 125 months' average salary, the highest in Hong Kong's history."

He added: "Similarly, in 1986, 38 percent of the average household's income was dedicated to a mortgage payment. In 1994, it is just under 80 percent, the highest in 10 years."

Analysts said events in China and the United States were more likely to affect prices than the measures announced Wednesday.

"The most important people in Hong Kong's property market in coming months are Alan Greenspan and Deng Xiaoping," said Archie Hart, research director at Crosby Securities, referring to the chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and China's leader.

Because Hong Kong has pegged its currency to the U.S. dollar, it has little ability to exert monetary controls or manipulate interest rates to cool the local market. Its interest rates track those of the United States.

Seeking a haven from inflation and the fear of currency depreciation at the home, mainland Chinese investors have poured into Hong Kong's property market in recent years, accounting for a significant portion of the boom.

Any move to expand the Hong Kong government's land sales before 1997 will require China's approval.

Beijing has strongly urged continued economic stability in Hong Kong, in effect seeking no change in the cozy relationship among property developers, banks and the government.

But it stands to collect 100 percent of the take from land sales after 1997, compared with 50 percent in the current arrangement, according to Mr. Hart, who said he expected the Hong Kong stock market to respond positively to the government's moderate measures.

— KEVIN MURPHY

France Telecom Joins Loral Phone Venture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France Telecom said Wednesday that it would join Globalstar, the satellite-based mobile telephone system, via a joint venture with another system member, Alcatel-Alsthom.

The system was set up by Loral Corp. and Qualcomm Inc. France Telecom said it would have 51 percent of the joint venture, called Tesam, and the Alcatel unit Alcatel Spacecom would have 49 percent. France Telecom is investing \$37.5 million, amounting to 10 percent of Globalstar, the company said.

Globalstar service providers include PacTel Corp., Deutsche Aerospace AG, Vodafone Group PLC, Daemo Corp., Hyundai Electric Industries Co. and Alcatel SpA.

Separately, Sprint Corp. said news reports about terms of a proposed partnership with France Telecom and Deutsche Telekom had contained "significant inaccuracies."

Both The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal said in their Wednesday editions that the European telecommunications companies were considering investing as much as \$4 billion in Sprint as part of a global expansion plan.

(A.F.X. Knight-Ridder)

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Vietnam's Transition Shows Promise

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HANOI — The tagline of heavy trucks from the former Eastern Bloc, generally light blue or gray with leoprot spots, has not changed much in 15 years.

Almost everything else that matters, though, has changed at the Thach Ban Brick & Tile Factory, a state-owned enterprise that is gearing up for eventual privatization and perhaps a listing on the stock market that Vietnam plans to open next year.

Aided by Vietnam's crazy building boom and its young, self-taught capitalist managers, Thach Ban typifies the steadily successful reforms under way in the country's state-owned industrial sector.

Almost a new factory has been built here in recent years," said Nguyen Thi Cong, Thach Ban's director and senior manager. "And I myself have changed as well, through reading and overseas visits."

Improved technology, job cuts and expansion into related fields have allowed Thach Ban to sell its product line for a 10 percent premium over its closest competitors while making its first-ever profit in 1993 and attracting investors from abroad.

Where 700 employees once worked, 450 are on the payroll now, 200 of them producing bricks at double the old output. The rest are involved with Thach Ban's fastest-growing business, selling technology to other brick and tile factories.

As Thach Ban upgraded from hand-made bricks dried in the open air to machine-made, kiln-fired bricks, its owner, the Ministry of Construction, charged it with helping other brickworks modernize their operations.

While that mission opened up a major income stream, it added some headaches as well. Other factories sometimes have been unable to pay for equipment purchased abroad by Thach Ban or for the management training it provides.

"We are much tougher now," Mr. Cuong said of the bad debts, whose total he refused to disclose. "If they can't pay on time, they don't get the technology."

Still part of the Ministry of Construction, Thach Ban has been largely freed of its administrative bureaucracy and separated from

Free-market measures have been easier to implement in Vietnam than in many other socialist economies.

a ministry-owned ceramics company called Vinacera as the government has sought to give managers more autonomy and close companies that cannot survive.

This has been an important factor in allowing us to expand our business," Mr. Cuong said. "The government is letting managers, not bureaucrats, get on with the job, but it still is trying to help us with our financial problems."

From revenue of \$1.7 million last year, Thach Ban expects to expand to \$5 million this year and \$7.5 million in 1995. Much of the growth will come from the sale of technology and training to other brickworks around Vietnam. Mr. Cuong also expects profit —

which he does not disclose — to continue to grow, but at a slower rate, citing the bad-debt burden.

While Thach Ban and the state-owned sector in general still face serious difficulties in adjusting to the market environment created by Vietnam's *doi moi*, or economic liberalization program — new capital is especially hard to come by — market measures have been easier to implement here than in many other socialist economies.

In 1989, the state-owned sector accounted for only 23.7 percent of Vietnam's gross domestic product and 7.7 percent of its work force — much less than the typical government share in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and China, according to World Bank studies.

In addition, Vietnam's state employees never had a system of extensive welfare benefits. Like China's so-called iron rice bowl, which had to be supported by private enterprises.

Also, while China must continue to prop up unprofitable businesses through continued lending by state-owned banks or risk social instability, Vietnam has been liquidating such businesses and seeing workers from the state sector find jobs in the booming private sector.

The number of state-owned enterprises has shrank from about 12,300 in 1989 to about 6,000, with as many as 2,000 businesses liquidated and the rest merged with healthier companies.

"Of course there is resistance to change in the middle ranks of the bureaucracy; no one wants to lose an easy job, but most people agree these reforms are going well," a Western economist with long experience in Vietnam said.

Cost of New German Scandal Put at \$2 Billion

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Banks and insurance companies will be hit with as much as \$2 billion in losses in Germany's third major financial scandal in little more than six months, prosecutors said Wednesday as they disclosed details of a scheme in which top managers of Barmenia AG, a leading manufacturer of flooring, speculated in financial markets using borrowed funds.

Barmenia's four-man management board was arrested Tuesday on charges of fraud, tax evasion and forgery aimed at covering up years of losses from normal operations by gambling in financial derivatives.

Barmenia is one of the world's biggest manufacturers of artificial surfaces for tennis courts, running tracks and other sports facilities. It employs 1,500 people worldwide and had annual sales of about 460 million DM in 1993.

Two other recent financial scandals that have rocked the German banking industry — the bankruptcy of the property developer Jürgen Schneider AG and the near-collapse of the big German blue-chip industrial and trading conglomerate Metallgesellschaft AG — have also involved allegations of fraud or derivatives speculation.

The three cases are alleged to have involved fraud of a kind that German banks and credit supervision authorities now seem increasingly helpless to thwart.

The Barmenia prosecutor's office, which specializes in corporate criminality, estimated that Barmenia owed 50 German and foreign banks as much as 1.6 billion DM. A Wiesbaden-based factoring company that did business with Barmenia owes an additional 2 billion DM loan. No single bank is expected to lose more than 100 million DM, banking sources said.

Bloomberg Business News quoted German banking sources as saying that the Barmenia managers were suspected of counterfeiting audit statements to verify bogus receivables, then obtaining loans that were invested in sophisticated derivative financial instruments, in order to plug the company's operating losses.

Earlier, prosecutors said that Barmenia's chief financial officer had told them that the company had been bankrupt in its operations since the mid-1980s.

Prosecutors continued their investigation on Wednesday as the company's supervisory board, which oversees the management, dismissed Barmenia's chief financial officer and asked for court-appointed assistance.

While the German Stock Exchange initially shrugged off fears of large loan losses, market players worried openly that the Barmenia scandal would weigh on German bank shares still recovering from the two earlier scandals.

Bankruptcy experts said the incidence of fraud and other forms of corruption would inevitably rise, along with the tide of overall corporate bankruptcies in Germany. Such cases are heading toward a record 16,000 this year as many companies discover that they exhausted their savings in the current recession, the country's worst in decades.

Prosecutors said Klaus-Dietrich Schlenker, Barmenia's chief financial officer, who was dismissed Wednesday, confessed to having submitted forged orders to Procedeo Gesellschaft, a firm exporting to the main lender to Barmenia. He said he used the payments to speculate on financial markets to cover up operating losses.

The other board members deny involvement in the alleged scam.

"It leaves you speechless," a top manager at a leading Frankfurt bank told Bloomberg Business News.

Procedeo, one of the biggest factoring companies in Europe, is half owned by Mainz-based Allgemeine Kreditversicherung AG, of which two big insurance companies, Allianz AG and Munich Reinsurance AG, in turn own 25 percent each.

Factoring companies assume the responsibility for collecting debt owed to their clients. In this case, Procedeo paid Barmenia hundreds of millions of marks for orders that apparently did not exist.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	USD	DM	FF	Yen	GBP	HKD	NTD	INR	JPY
Australian	1.71	2.22	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
Brussels	3.48	5.13	25.36	4.01	2.16	18.88	—	—	—
Frankfurt	1.44	1.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (US)	1.65	2.22	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
Madrid	16.52	22.43	108.40	16.52	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.65	2.22	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
New York (US)	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	1.71	2.22	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
Zurich	1.65	2.22	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
1 ECU	1.65	2.22	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
1 SDR	1.65	2.22	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78

Changes in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich from other centers: Toronto rates of 3 p.m.

or: To buy one pound: To buy one dollar: Units of 100; N.Y. not quoted; N.A.: Not available.

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	USD	DM	FF	Yen	GBP	HKD	NTD	INR	JPY
1 month	4 1/4%	5 1/4%	4 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
3 months	4 1/4%	5 1/4%	4 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
6 months	4 1/4%	5 1/4%	4 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
1 year	5 1/4%	6 1/4%	5 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%

Source: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, 30-day Treasury bill.

Rates available to interest deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates									
	USD	DM	FF	Yen	GBP	HKD	NTD	INR	JPY
Discount rate	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
Prime rate	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
Federal funds	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
3-month T-bill	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
6-month T-bill	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
1-year T-bill	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
3-month Treasury note	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%
6-month Treasury note	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%
1-year Treasury note	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
30-year Treasury bond	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
Merrill Lynch 30-day Treasury bond	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Bank, Greenwell, Montagu, Credit Lyonnais.

Forward Rates									
	USD	DM	FF	Yen	GBP	HKD	NTD	INR	JPY
30-day	1.65	2.22	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
60-day	1.65	2.22	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
90-day	1.65	2.22	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
180-day	1.65	2.22	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
360-day	1.65	2.22	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indobank Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Two in Japan Lead List of Costly Cities

Agence France-Presse

GENEVA — Tokyo and Osaka are still the world's most expensive cities, according to a survey conducted by the consulting firm Corporate Resources Group that was released Wednesday.

The survey was based on prices for a "basket" of more than 150 goods and services in various cities.

Using New York as a base of 100, Tokyo was listed as the most expensive at 204, followed by Osaka at 194.

Other cities more expensive than New York included Moscow (133), Buenos Aires (125), Zurich, Taipei and Hong Kong (all at 123) and Geneva (122).

Paris, at 108, was just ahead of Berlin (104) and London (103).

The cheapest cities in the survey were Harare, Zimbabwe, at 68, and New Delhi, at 70.

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MARKET DIARY

Computers Pace
A Slump in Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Stocks retreated Wednesday, led by tumbling technology issues, after the bond market succumbed to renewed selling pressures.

Shares of smaller companies fared worse than their bigger counterparts.

U.S. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrial average, which meandered at modestly lower levels for much of the session, closed 64 points weaker at 3,749.45. It slipped 12.61 points Tuesday.

The average had been up as much as 11.08 points Wednesday and down as much as 23.08.

The Nasdaq over-the-counter market, where numerous computer and related stocks are traded, suffered the steepest losses, and the index tumbled 9.50 points to 740.28.

Selling intensified in the stock market when a bond rally faded in the afternoon. The benchmark 30-year Treasury issue was down nearly a quarter point, which caused the yield to edge up to 7.28 percent from 7.26 percent Tuesday.

The bond rally, sparked when Federal Reserve Chairman Alan

Greenspan said inflation had remained well behaved so far during the economic expansion, lost steam as traders turned their attention to the outlook for economic growth, which often generates inflation.

Trading in both stocks and bonds was relatively subdued, however, with investors unwilling to commit themselves while awaiting economic data due over the next few days.

Declining issues outnumbered advances by about 6 to 5 on the Big Board, and volume totaled 256 million shares, up from 234.2 million on Tuesday.

Computer companies skidded after Merisel, a computer distributor, said earnings would be substantially below investor expectations. Its shares tumbled 6 1/4 to 10 1/4.

The computer sector was under further pressure as investors braced for the release scheduled Thursday of a monthly report on semiconductor orders. Intel slumped 1 1/4 to 59 1/4, Texas Instruments fell 3 1/4 to 76 1/4, and Cirrus sank 30 1/4 to 30 1/4.

Some analysts cautioned that the rout in semiconductor shares may have been overdone, as there is normally a lull in chip orders in the summer.

(A.P. Reuters, Bloomberg)

Another U.S. Official
Talks Dollar Into a Fall

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — The dollar fell to a three-week low against the yen Wednesday when Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown added to the tough talk about trade sanctions against Japan.

Mr. Brown's comments, coupled with remarks on Tuesday from the U.S. trade representative, Mickey

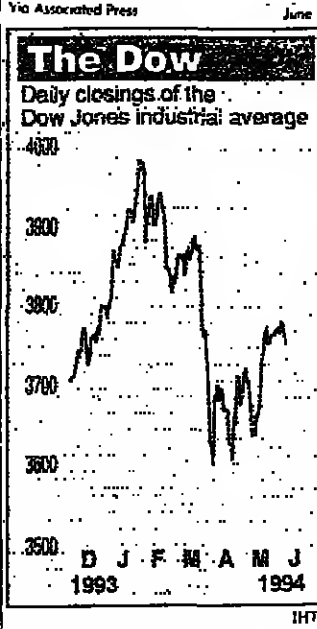
The Clinton administration has "done a brilliant job of confusing the market about the U.S.-Japan trade situation," said John Furumasa, an analyst at IDEA, a currency-market consulting firm in London.

The dollar fell to a three-week low of 103.65 yen just after Mr. Brown told reporters in Paris that the use of sanctions against Japan "should not be ruled out." It closed at 103.95 on Tuesday.

The U.S. currency rose against the Deutsche mark as traders sold them for yen, a strategy that often requires the sale of marks for dollars and then dollars for yen. The dollar rose to 1.6685 DM from 1.6667 DM.

Mr. Glawacki and others are convinced that the White House will turn to a strong-yen policy if negotiations again fail to bring down Japan's trade barriers. President Bill Clinton and his aides said last year that a strong yen would curb the surplus by making Japanese exports more expensive.

Elsewhere, the pound closed at \$1.5110, little changed from \$1.5095 on Tuesday. The dollar rose to \$0.6300 French francs from \$0.6290 and to 1.412 Swiss francs from 1.4135.



NYSE Most Actives

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comcast	5,113	35 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	-1 1/4
Wal-Mart	2,774	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1 1/4
Wal-Mart	2,774	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1 1/4
Wal-Mart	2,774	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1 1/4

NASDAQ Most Actives

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alcatel	1,729	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	-1 1/4
Alcatel	1,729	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	-1 1/4
Alcatel	1,729	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	-1 1/4

AMEX Most Actives

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1,729	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	-1 1/4
AMEX	1,729	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	-1 1/4
AMEX	1,729	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	-1 1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
256.0	1.7	2.5
256.0	1.7	2.5

The Dow
Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow	3749.45	3749.45	3749.45	3749.45	-64.00
S&P 500	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
Nasdaq	740.28	740.28	740.28	740.28	-9.50

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
S&P 500	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
S&P 400	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
S&P 600	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3749.45	3749.45	3749.45	3749.45	-64.00
NYSE-100	311.95	311.95	311.95	311.95	-1.00
NYSE-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	740.28	740.28	740.28	740.28	-9.50
NASDAQ-100	291.54	291.54	291.54	291.54	-0.45
NASDAQ-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	343.72	343.72	343.72	343.72	-1.71
AMEX-100	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07
AMEX-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.28	-0.25
Dow Jones-100	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.28	-0.25
Dow Jones-200	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.28	-0.25

NYSE Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3749.45	3749.45	3749.45	3749.45	-64.00
NYSE-100	311.95	311.95	311.95	311.95	-1.00
NYSE-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

NASDAQ Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	740.28	740.28	740.28	740.28	-9.50
NASDAQ-100	291.54	291.54	291.54	291.54	-0.45
NASDAQ-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Crude oil	21.20	21.20
Gold	374.00	374.00
Silver	10.10	10.10

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
256.0	1.7	2.5
256.0	1.7	2.5

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
256.0	1.7	2.5
256.0	1.7	2.5

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
256.0	1.7	2.5
256.0	1.7	2.5

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
EURO-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
EURO-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Metals

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Metals	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
Metals-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
Metals-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Financial

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Financial	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
Financial-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
Financial-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Stock Indexes	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
Stock Indexes-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
Stock Indexes-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Dividends

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dividends	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
Dividends-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
Dividends-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Long Gilt (LIFFE)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Long Gilt	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
Long Gilt-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
Long Gilt-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIFFE)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-Month Euro Dollar	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
3-Month Euro Dollar-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
3-Month Euro Dollar-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10-Year French Gov. Bonds	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
10-Year French Gov. Bonds-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
10-Year French Gov. Bonds-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Crude oil	21.20	21.20
Gold	374.00	374.00
Silver	10.10	10.10

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
256.0	1.7	2.5
256.0	1.7	2.5

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
256.0	1.7	2.5
256.0	1.7	2.5

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
256.0	1.7	2.5
256.0	1.7	2.5

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
EURO-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
EURO-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Metals

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Metals	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
Metals-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
Metals-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Financial

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Financial	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
Financial-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
Financial-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Stock Indexes	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
Stock Indexes-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
Stock Indexes-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Dividends

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dividends	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
Dividends-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
Dividends-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

Long Gilt (LIFFE)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Long Gilt	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	1103.10	-10.00
Long Gilt-100	427.74	427.74	427.74	427.74	-1.15
Long Gilt-200	242.25	242.25	242.25	242.25	-2.07

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIFFE)

Index	Open
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U.K. Court Blocks Takeover of Thrift By Lloyds Bank

LONDON — The High Court on Wednesday blocked Lloyds Bank PLC's proposed £1.8 billion (\$3 billion) takeover of Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society, stopping what would have been the first merger of a British bank and a thrift association.

The judge ruled that a Lloyds plan to make cash payments to people who had held accounts with C&G for less than two years violated the Building Societies Act of 1986, which governs the thrift industry.

The court, however, expressed approval of such payments to account holders of more than two years' standing, holders of deposit accounts and other entitled parties. "Of course, I'm disappointed," C&G's chief executive, Andrew Longhurst, said.

"I'm anxious to proceed with the transaction," he said, adding that C&G could restructure the transaction or appeal the decision.

Together, C&G and Lloyds would have had about 7 percent of the market in home mortgage lending, which would make it Britain's fourth-largest lender.

This is the second time Lloyds has been thwarted in an attempt to expand through a takeover, after its bid for Midland Bank PLC in 1991.

"Obviously we can't go ahead with the merger," said Philip Lawson, the bank's chief legal adviser. He declined to say whether there would be an appeal.

"We will need to consider the judgment carefully over the next few days before we consider appealing," Mr. Lawson said, adding that he was surprised by the decision.

If it had been approved, bank executives said, C&G's friendly merger with Britain's fifth-largest bank, part of an aggressive expansion into home mortgages, might have prompted other banks to bid for the country's 82 remaining thrifts — which are called building societies in Britain.

Calm Before Vote in U.K. Markets Braced for Conservative Defeat

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A calm has descended on financial markets on the eve of what is widely expected to be another severe drubbing for the governing Conservative Party in elections for the European Parliament on Thursday.

"The possibility of the Conservatives doing disastrously is already discounted to death," said Andrew Bell, equity strategist for Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

With 87 seats at stake, even the most optimistic poll estimates that the Tories will win only about 20. Others say they might be lucky to keep two. Results will be announced late Sunday.

"The range of possibilities runs from bad to awful for the Conservatives," said Ruth Lea, an economist for Lehman Brothers.

But, analysts point out, the advance publicity has been so bad that the possibility of a surprising good showing — which would be expected to buoy the markets — now looms large. Strategists in the London financial district said that if the Conservatives managed to win 20 or more seats, the markets could bounce back strongly.

British stocks were sharply higher Wednesday, with the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index rising 33.4 points, to 3,038.2.

[AFP-Exel News reported that prices were supported by a statement from Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, that U.S. inflation was "clearly restrained." British investors also took heart from April industrial production data, which showed a rise of 1.6 percent from March, exceeding market expectations.]

Even the currency markets, which are notoriously sensitive to any hint of political risk, look set to take even the worst outcome for the Conservatives in stride.

Nial MacKinnon, chief currency strategist for Citibank, said talk of a post-election currency crisis was "off the wall." He said that last month the pound weathered local elections in which the Conservatives won only 27 percent of the vote, the party's worst showing since World War II.

Many analysts predict that even if the Conservatives won only as many as seven seats, the markets might take heart. Under this reasoning, such a showing would force the party to dump Prime Minister John Major, whose standing in the polls is the worst for a prime minister in 50 years.

"Quite a few people in the market would like to see Major replaced fairly quickly with someone who is more electable," said Peter Fellner, a British government-bonds strategist for NatWest Markets. They view any result that gives John Major a new lease on life as not the best outcome.

The absence of a clear successor to Mr. Major, however, throws that scenario into doubt. The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clark, is increasingly seen as too pro-European to pass muster with the party's right wing, while the Board of Trade president, Michael Heseltine, who had a heart attack last year, is hobbled by concern over his health after the sudden death last month of the Labor Party leader John Smith, from a heart attack.

Bundesbank Chips Away at Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank pursued its course of step-by-step reductions in money market rates Wednesday, in spite of the central bank's concerns about Germany money-supply growth.

The Bundesbank trimmed its lowest rate for securities repurchase contracts, which supply German banks with most of their refinancing, to 5.10 percent from 5.15 percent last week.

The move, which was largely in line with expectations, helped lift the DAX index of leading German shares 10.1 points, to 2,145.20.

The German bond market also

showed strength, rebounding from recent weakness after Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer said he expected German inflation to slow further. The inflation rate was 2.9 percent annually in May, down from 3.1 percent in April.

He warned, however, that central banks would have to live with increased volatility in world bond markets, a result of the globalization of the markets.

"We have to live with volatility; we can't control it and put it back," he said.

Analysts commenting on the rate cut Wednesday generally expected

EU Backs Plastics Venture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Commission said Wednesday it had approved a proposed \$6.6 billion polypropylene joint venture between the plastics units of Montedison SpA and Royal Dutch/Shell Group on the condition that certain key technology would remain outside the partnership.

The commission said the two parties agreed last week that Montedison should retain control over its own specialized polypropylene technology. Montedison also has agreed to withdraw from its Montedison polypropylene-production joint venture with Petrofina SA, the commission said.

The new company, to be called Montell Polyolefins, will become the world's biggest manufacturer of polypropylene, a hardened plastic used in the making car parts such as bumpers and racks as well as other industrial products.

The company is projected to control 18 percent of the world market and 30 percent of West European production.

In trading Wednesday in Milan, Montedison's share price rose as high as 1,510 lire (95 cents) after the EU clearance, up from Tuesday's close of 1,464, before ending the day at 1,480.

Under the plan, Montedison will contribute 70 percent of Montell's assets and Shell the remaining 30 percent. The company will take on \$2.1 billion of Montedison debt, reducing Montedison's debt load by 20 percent.

The EU's competition commissioner, Karel Van Miert, said Montedison's commitment to sell its shares in Montefina would "significantly help preserve and develop real competition on the polypropylene market."

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2400	3500	2400
2200	3400	2300
2000	3200	2100
1800	3000	1900
1600	2800	1700
1400	2600	1500
1200	2400	1300
1000	2200	1100
800	2000	900
600	1800	700
400	1600	500
200	1400	300
0	1200	100

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		406.50	405.28	+0.30
Brussels Stock Index		7,031.69	7,004.00	+0.37
Frankfurt DAX		2,145.20	2,135.10	+0.47
Frankfurt FAZ		811.44	812.37	-0.11
Helsinki HEX		1,749.64	1,754.58	-0.28
London Financial Times 30		2,411.70	2,381.90	+1.25
London FTSE 100		3,038.20	3,004.80	+1.11
Madrid General Index		324.51	324.81	-0.09
Milan MIB		1,228.00	1,212.00	+1.32
Paris CAC 40		2,048.51	2,023.74	+1.22
Stockholm Affarsveeriden		1,860.96	1,863.93	-0.16
Vienna Stock Index		449.81	439.47	+2.35
Zurich SBS		984.40	978.00	+0.65

Very briefly:

- British Aerospace PLC confirmed it was talking to the Dutch plane maker Fokker NV about linking up in the commuter aircraft business, possibly through the purchase of an equity stake.
- Klockner & Co., the trading and services unit of Viag AG, reported a 1993 profit of 10.2 million Deutsche marks (\$6 million) after a 1992 loss of 56 million DM. The company said the improvement came exclusively from extraordinary items.
- The European Union's car sales rose 15.6 percent in May, to 1.6 million units, compared with a year earlier.
- Skanska AB, a Swedish company, is close to completing negotiations to acquire a "large U.S. construction company," according to the Swedish business newspaper Dagens Industri.
- European airlines' estimated operating losses edged up in 1993, to \$2.24 billion from \$2.22 billion in 1992, the Association of European Airlines said, despite an 8 percent rise in passenger traffic.
- Pizzardi UK said it planned to increase its number of outlets in Britain by 20 percent over the next two years, from the current 228.
- German crude steel production in May rose 14.7 percent from a year earlier, according to provisional figures.

Despite U.S. Duty, Akzo To Raise Fiber Output

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — The chemical manufacturer Akzo Nobel NV said Wednesday it planned to triple production of its Twaron aramid fibers despite a punitive tariff imposed by the United States on the synthetic material.

Akzo declined to estimate the effect on its sales and earnings of the U.S. decision Tuesday to impose a duty of 56 percent on imports of Twaron.

In response to a complaint by Akzo's American competitor, Du Pont Co., the U.S. International Trade Commission ruled that Akzo had "materially injured" U.S. producers of the fiber by using "illegal pricing practices."

The ruling was the latest step in a long legal battle between Akzo and Du Pont, which dominates the market for aramid fibers with a 90 percent worldwide share.

The fibers are used in the defense industry, for bodies of fighter jets and for bulletproof vests. It has become an important element in several industries because it is stronger than steel and lighter than aluminum and could take the place of steel, aluminum, glass or asbestos.

Akzo, which may appeal the U.S. ruling, said the finding "frustrates both free access and development of the U.S. market and severely limits the choices of American customers."

But a spokesman for Akzo added that "growth isn't in the U.S." in the Twaron market and said the company had a policy of cultivating its markets in Asia and Europe.

The spokesman added that Akzo would pursue plans to expand its production capacity to 10,500 tons of the fibers a year from 3,500 at its two Dutch plants.

Du Pont filed the suit with the U.S. trade body last summer, claiming that Akzo had been selling its high-strength, heat-resistant fibers in the United States for less than it sold them for in the Netherlands and less than its manufacturing cost.

"The final ruling confirms our belief that Akzo's U.S. pricing practices were illegal under U.S. dumping laws," said Don Johnson, global business director for Du Pont's aramid fiber, Kevlar.

But Akzo said its Twaron fiber had been sold at market prices in the United States.

For more than a decade, Akzo has fought legal battles with Du Pont seeking unrestricted access to the U.S. market.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Racal's Earnings Delight Market

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Investors greeted Racal Electronics PLC's earnings report for the latest financial year by bidding the company's stock price up 5 percent Wednesday.

Although pretax profit at the provider of electronic and communications services fell 43 percent, to £26.4 million (\$40 million), that figure included £25.4 million in losses from asset sales and discontinued operations, up from charges of £10.9 million for similar items a year earlier. Without the one-time charges, pretax profit was about £51.7 million, at the top end of analysts' expectations.

Racal stock rose 11 pence on the day, closing at 249 pence. Racal said its data-communications business would have a profit margin of more than 5 percent on sales of more than £400 million this year, up from less than 1 percent on sales of £373.8 million in the latest year.

Weekly net asset value on 06.06.94 US \$ 60.43

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of GT EUROPE FUND will be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg, on Friday, 17th June, 1994 at 11.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. To hear and accept the Reports of:
a) the Directors
b) the Auditor.
2. To approve the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1993 including the Statement of Net Assets as at 31st December, 1993 and Statement of Operations for the year ended 31st December 1993.
3. To discharge the Board of Directors and the Auditor with respect of their performance of duties for the period ended 31st December, 1993.
4. To elect the Directors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
5. To elect an Auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (Coopers & Lybrand S.C.).
6. To declare a dividend in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1993.
7. To approve the payment of Directors' fees.
8. Any other business.
9. Adjournment.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the meeting of 17th June, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with the registered office of the company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GT INVESTMENT FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable

69, route d'Esch, Luxembourg

R.C. Luxembourg B-7443

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of GT INVESTMENT FUND will be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg, on Friday, 17th June, 1994 at 10.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. To hear and accept the Reports of:
a) the Directors
b) the Auditor.
2. To approve the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1993 including the Statement of Net Assets as at 31st December, 1993 and Statement of Operations for the year ended 31st December 1993.
3. To discharge the Board of Directors and the Auditor with respect of their performance of duties for the period ended 31st December, 1993.
4. To elect the Directors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
5. To elect an Auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (Coopers & Lybrand S.C.).
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In order to take part at the meeting of 17th June, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with one of the following banks who are authorized to receive the shares on deposit:

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- Crédit Industriel et Commercial, 66, rue de la Victoire, F-75009 Paris
- Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg

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Split on HDTV Undermines Japan's Show

By Steven Brull

TOKYO—Broadcast engineers at research laboratories of NHK, Japan's public television network, took advantage of their annual open house Wednesday to show off some of their latest technologies, built for the coming era of interactive digital high-definition television.

There was only one snag. Top executives at the network refuse to pull the plug on their existing analog HDTV system until well into the next decade.

"Some people think we should wait until digital HDTV is ready before beginning our own broadcasts," said Shuichi Morikawa, director-general of engineering at NHK. "But what counts for viewers is the content of our broadcasts, not the type of transmission technology we use."

Engineers, of course, are more interested in hardware and were pleased to present their latest digital devices.

Included was technology that added a digital data channel to Japan's analog HDTV format, called MUSE, allowing it to become a multimedia system delivering still pictures, text and sound in addition to the main television program.

The system, however, is limited by the fact that MUSE is delivered by satellite and so cannot offer real-time interactive capability, unlike a system based on cable delivery.

There was also a prototype system for ground-based digital transmission robust enough to deliver a clear signal from a moving vehicle. It will not be ready until around 2010, a timetable dictated by government planning, which sees the present system in place at least until 2007.

The technology, developed in tandem with NEC Corp., would have immediate application for coverage of marathon races and other such events.

The technical strides and limitations in their application reflect the close ties of NHK and Japan's electronics companies, which have staked billions of dollars to develop the analog system over the past 30 years.

"They want to put it to the consumer and come back 10 years later with a new product," said Peter Wolff, a technology analyst at CS First Boston (Japan) Ltd. "The history of technology is littered with products developed for no purpose. MUSE could be an amusing example."

Given the investment of capital, technology and time, it was hardly surprising that Akimasa Egawa, a senior official in Japan's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, was forced to retract comments made in February to the effect that Japan ought to consider dropping analog HDTV in favor of an all-digital system like that favored by the United States and Europe.

NHK's view that an all-digital format is not worth the wait also reflects the expectation that the development of commercially viable broadcast and consumer equipment will take longer than supporters of the technologies have said.

But Mr. Morikawa's comment that viewers are unconcerned with whether their TV programming is delivered by digital or analog means assumes that the consumer is not eager for interactivity. The main advantage of an all-digital system is that it can be integrated more easily with computers.

NHK's commitment to an analog system also highlights what many see as a competitive chasm between NHK and Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., Japan's main telephone company, which is eager to wire the country with fiber-optic cables and advance into multimedia.

NTT said Wednesday it would link up with Silicon Graphics Inc. of the United States to develop interactive hardware and services such as video on demand, home shopping and long-distance education and medical consultations. Testing would start in early 1995.

Wang Spin-Off: Screens Call Taiwan Company Maps Specialization Plan

Bloomberg Business News

YANGMEI, Taiwan—President Technology Inc., which emerged last year from the shell of the American computer company Wang Laboratories Inc., plans to stake its future on making monitors, the company's president said Wednesday.

"We will emphasize the monitor business only," said John Cheng, who became president in a management shuffle last month. He said he would submit a business plan to directors Saturday.

President Technology hopes to manufacture 60,000 monitors a month by the end of the year, up from 12,000 at present, Mr. Cheng said.

The push into the competitive monitor business by the company—an affiliate of President Enterprises Corp., which produces noodles, flour and other foods—is full of risk, analysts said. But President may have few other choices.

"They decided to go into the monitor business because it was relatively easy to enter," said Derek Tien, an electronics-industry analyst with Baring Securities in Taipei. "Yet just about everyone is going into the monitor business, and we feel there is going to be a glut."

President Technology, formerly Wang Laboratories (Taiwan) Ltd., has faced troubles since it was acquired by President Enterprises and several affiliates in March 1993, analysts said.

President Enterprises currently owns 19 percent of President Technology, according to Su Yichung, a spokesman for the food company.

Wang Laboratories (Taiwan) as recently as 1989 was selling \$200 million annually of minicomputers, personal computers, power supplies and monitors, mostly to Wang customers overseas.

Seeing what seemed a good prospect, President Enterprises and its affiliates took a 30 percent stake in Wang's Taiwan manufacturing subsidiary in 1990 in hopes of listing the company on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Instead, they ended up with shrinking assets when the U.S. company entered Chapter 11 bankruptcy-law protection in August 1992.

The Taiwan investors in 1993 took over all of Wang Laboratories (Taiwan) and changed the name to President Technology Inc.

While Wang Laboratories emerged from Chapter 11 in September 1993, things got off to a rough start for the Taiwan concern. Its sales fell to less than \$50 million last year from \$144 million in 1992 amid shrinking business from its former American parent. Efforts to develop notebook computers and other new items also failed to generate quick sales or profit.

The replacement of President James Liu with Mr. Cheng last month was seen as a sign that the investors were not the company's prospects.

President Technology does not plan to halt computer production entirely, but it will switch virtually all its resources to sales and production of monitors, Mr. Cheng said. Six executives have been added to help with the new thrust, he said.

The company sees "three or four years of expansion in monitor sales, and I have the working capital available" to build up production enough to compete on price, Mr. Cheng said.

Under his plan, the company will produce 14-inch, 15-inch and 17-inch color monitors by the end of the year, to be sold to large overseas customers that can put their own brand names on the monitors.

Whether President will succeed, analysts said, depends on how quickly it can form relationships with these prospective overseas customers.

Price competition among existing suppliers is intense, yet many are gearing up to expand output this year and next, Mr. Tien of Baring said.

President's plan to make 60,000 monitors a month represents a "very aggressive" goal, he said.

Bridge Oil Attacks Takeover Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY—Directors of Bridge Oil Ltd. on Wednesday rejected a takeover offer from Parker & Parsley Petroleum Co., based in Midland, Texas, as "blatantly opportunistic" and advised shareholders not to accept it.

Bridge Oil also said it was in talks with other parties that had expressed an interest in it since Parker & Parsley made its offer on May 11.

The company said directors "believe that the discussions may lead to a higher offer being made." The recommendation to reject the offer was relayed in Bridge Oil's formal reply to the hostile bid, which valued the company at 294 million Australian dollars (US\$216 million).

Bridge Oil's directors supported their unanimous recommendation with a valuation from the independent corporate consultants Grant Samuel & Associates.

The valuation concluded that Parker & Parsley's bid was "neither fair nor reasonable."

Grant Samuel evaluated Bridge Oil shares at 95 Australian cents, 1.13 Australian dollars each, compared with the Parker & Parsley bid of 70 cents.

Bridge Oil has oil and gas inter-

ests in the United States in Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico. Parker & Parsley is an independent oil and gas company.

Bridge Oil's shares were unchanged at 74 cents on the Australian Stock Exchange on Wednesday. Bridge shares have traded as high as 76 cents since the bid was made.

Parker & Parsley says its offer represents a 37 percent premium on the average price of Bridge Oil shares in the 30 days before it began buying its stake in the company. It owns about 17.5 million shares, or 4.2 percent of the total outstanding, in Bridge Oil.

The offer by Parker & Parsley, if completed, would consolidate Bridge Oil's U.S. operations into its own but keep Bridge Oil as a subsidiary.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

Hanoi Asks Study on Gas Output

Reuters

HANOI—Vietnam has appointed a foreign consortium to study the feasibility of a \$400 million plan to launch an offshore gas industry, a spokesman for one of the foreign companies said Wednesday.

British Gas PLC, Mitsui & Co. of Japan and TransCanada PipeLines Ltd. were named to conduct the study in partnership with the state oil company PetroVietnam, a spokesman for British Gas said.

If the idea is adopted, the companies would form a joint venture to implement the first major project, using gas that is currently burned off during oil production at the Bach Ho field in the South China Sea. Vietnam's only operating crude-oil field.

Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. of South Korea began work in April on a 134-kilometer (77-mile) pipeline to bring the gas ashore, the first phase of the project.

The feasibility study on the second phase, to build onshore facilities and pipelines to take the gas to Ho Chi Minh City, is expected to take 12 to 16 weeks.

Vietnam currently has no gas industry apart from a small field in the Hanoi basin in the north, but industry sources say there is considerable long-term potential in the oil fields in the South China Sea.

An estimated 3 million cubic meters (105 million cubic feet) of gas is burned off each day at Bach Ho, and some companies prospecting for oil in other offshore fields have found gas.

British Petroleum Co. and Norway's Statoil have reported finding natural gas in their offshore areas, but they said they would not know until the end of the year whether the find would be commercially viable.

Hanoi Cuts Income Tax

Vietnam has reduced personal income tax rates and raised the minimum level of taxable income. The Associated Press reported, quoting state-run Vietnam News.

The resulting increase in personal savings is expected to help stimulate the economy, which grew 7.5 percent last year.

The new rates range from 10 percent to 60 percent of taxable income for citizens, compared with a previous top rate of 80 percent.

Incomes of less than 1.2 million dong (\$110) a month are now exempt from taxation, compared with 650,000 dong under the previous tax law.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
13000	2500	22000
12000	2400	21000
11000	2300	20000
10000	2200	19000
9000	2100	18000
1994	1994	1994
Exchange Index	Wednesday Close	Friday Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	9,291.18	9,247.88
Singapore Straits Times	2,265.65	2,267.21
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,079.70	2,070.20
Tokyo Nikkei 225	21,261.90	21,042.71
Kuala Lumpur Composite	968.51	972.42
Bangkok SET	1,370.41	1,369.39
Seoul Composite Stock	833.02	821.72
Taipei Weighted Price	6,098.58	6,069.85
Manila PSE	3,017.16	2,994.54
Jakarta Stock Index	484.90	486.11
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,116.35	2,121.88
Bombay National Index	1,943.98	1,942.86

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, bowing to U.S. requests, will use the number of car dealerships selling foreign cars to evaluate the openness of the market, a newspaper said—provided the step does not lead Washington to press for a numerical target.
- Yeo Hin Sang Ltd. of Singapore said it would lose exclusive rights to bottle Pepsi-Cola beverages after its agreement expires next year.
- Outokumpu Zinc Australia agreed to fund further exploration work on the Panomona joint venture in Western Australia.
- G.E. Crane Holdings Ltd., an Australian plumbing-supply firm, said it would acquire New Zealand-based Mico Wakefield from the company's founders for \$32.1 million.
- AT&T Corp. has completed the sale of its telephone manufacturing subsidiary in Bangkok to Charu Uswachoke, majority shareholder of Alphatec Electronics Co.
- Bank of China said it planned to sell five- and seven-year fixed-rate bonds of 200 million to 300 million Deutsche marks (\$120 million to \$180 million) in Frankfurt this year if the German bond market picked up.
- Australia's banks rejected proposals by the securities regulator to assume control of over-the-counter derivatives.

NIT, AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder

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SPORTS

Rangers Within a Victory of First Cup in 54 Years

By Helene Elliott

Los Angeles Times Service

VANCOUVER, Canada — Their paths were intertwined, the two young stars who carried their teams to the Stanley Cup finals. For several memorable moments, the New York Rangers' defenseman Brian Leetch and the Vancouver Canucks' right wing Pavel Bure reached new heights until Leetch took the Rangers a giant step down the path to their first Cup in 54 years.

Leetch sparked a rally on Tuesday night with his 10th goal of the

STANLEY CUP FINAL

playoffs and set up three more as the Rangers got a 4-2 victory that gave them a 3-1 lead in the four-of-seven-game final round.

Only the 1942 Toronto Maple Leafs have ever rallied from a 3-1 deficit to win the Cup, and if the Canucks are to duplicate that, they must start by winning in Madison Square Garden on Thursday night. "The place is going to be a madhouse," said the Rangers' coach, Mike Keenan. "The fan support is bordering on fanatical."

Leetch also figured in a pivotal play for the Canucks by pulling down Bure on a breakaway that resulted in a penalty shot. Bure, who had set up Vancouver's second goal, had his shot stopped by Mike Richter's right leg and was not heard from again.

"I can't do a lot of the things Pavel can, so I just look for opportunities," Leetch said.

But there seemed to be little Leetch could not do in this game. Trevor Linden's re-direction of Jyrki Lumme's shot from the slot at 13:25 gave the Canucks their first

power-play goal of the series, and Cliff Ronning banged in the rebound of Bure's shot at 16:19 as the Canucks took a 2-1 lead.

When the Vancouver goalie, Kirk McLean, made a glove save on Leetch on a breakaway at 18:43, the game seemed to belong to the Canucks. But the Rangers clawed back, first on Leetch's long goal through a screen at 4:03 of the second period.

Then Leetch pulled Bure down and the referee, Terry Gregson, pointed to center ice, signaling a penalty shot. "It was a good call," Leetch said.

Bure tried the same move he had used against Calgary's Mike Vernon in Vancouver's first-round series. He scored a double-overtime goal against Vernon, but could not get past Richter.

"He came out from the net, and that's why I couldn't shoot," said Bure, who skated in on Richter and tried to slip a forehand shot past the goalie from about five feet away.

Richter got his right toe on the puck, no more than that. The goalie said he had seen Bure's use of that same move, but added: "I wasn't looking for that particular move, though. He's too good to think he has only one move."

The penalty shot was the seventh ever taken in the finals. None have been successful.

The Rangers, who had only five power plays to 11 for the Canucks, used the score on a power play with 15:32 seconds left in the second period. Sergei Zubov, after taking a pass from Leetch, held onto the puck while several Rangers went to the net to screen McLean or be in



With the Canucks ahead, 2-1, New York goalie Mike Richter stopped Pavel Bure's penalty shot with his toe, and turned the tide.

position for rebounds. As a Canuck defenseman, Dave Babych, skated through the goalie's line of sight. Zubov let loose. The puck slipped

past McLean and into the goal. Alexei Kovalev broke the tie on another Ranger power play. Leetch dodged Brian Glynn at the blue

line and feathered a pass to Kovalev, who had sneaked behind Lumme. All Kovalev had to do was lift it over McLean's left arm.

With 2:04 to play, Steve Larmer's dump-in attempt bounced off Babych's leg and past a startled McLean.

Royals' Cone Keeps His Head, Beats Orioles for 9th Victory

The Associated Press

Forget winning the game, David Cone was happy to still have his head.

Cone became the AL's first nine-game winner on Tuesday night as Kansas City rallied with five runs in the sixth inning for a 7-3 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

He gave up five hits and two runs in eight innings. But his biggest accomplishment may have been withstanding two line-drive shots through the box.

In the third inning, Cone was hit on the left knee by a liner off the bat of Mark McLemore. Then, in the eighth, Rafael Palmeiro nearly decapitated Cone with another line drive.

"I'm just happy to be alive," said Cone. "I'm just happy to be here talking to you guys. One hit off my knee. One whizzed right by my ear. I didn't even see it, but I heard it."

Cone, at 9-2, joined Atlanta's Greg Maddux as the major league's only nine-game winners.

Chico Lind and Wally Joyner each hit two-run singles in the sixth for the Royals, who prevented Ben McDonald from getting his ninth victory. McDonald, who was knocked out in the sixth, was mak-

ing his first start since injuring a groin muscle on May 28. He gave up six runs and eight hits.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 1: Roger Clemens struck out a season-high 12 in Detroit, and Rich Rowland

AL ROUNDUP

hit a two-run homer as Boston ended a four-game skid.

Clemens, who gave up one run and four hits in seven innings, struck out seven in the first three innings. He yielded only Mickey Tettleton's homer in the seventh.

Blue Jays 9, White Sox 5: Wilton Alvarez had his 15-game winning streak stopped in Chicago as Toronto scored in each of the first six innings.

Roberto Alomar hit a two-run homer and an RBI single as the Blue Jays handed Alvarez, now 8-1, his first loss since Aug. 11. He shares the club record with LaMarr Hoyt, who won 15 straight in 1983-84. Darrin Jackson, who hit a grand slam in the first, drove in all five runs for the White Sox.

Rangers 10, Yankees 9: David Hulse and Jose Canseco each homered during a six-run first as Tex-

as, playing at home, outlasted New York.

Will Clark also homered and Esteban Beltrame went 3-for-4 with two RBIs as Texas won for the seventh time in nine games. Don Mattingly, Paul O'Neill and Bernie Williams

homered for the Yankees, who have dropped five of six. O'Neill went 3-for-5 to raise his major-league-leading average to .431.

Athletics 6, Brewers 5: Ruben Sierra's second homer of the game snapped an eighth-inning for host Oakland, which had blown a 5-0 lead.

Sierra hit a homer right-handed and one left-handed for the fourth time in his career.

Mariners 9, Indians 5: Felix Fermin hit an RBI single and Tony Lovullo added a three-run pinch-hit homer in the eighth as Seattle beat visiting Cleveland.

Ken Griffey Jr. hit his major-league-leading 24th homer, and Tino Martinez also homered for the Mariners.

Twins 8, Angels 6: Dave Winfield's two-run single capped visiting Minnesota's two-out rally in the eighth after a California reliever, Joe Grabe, hit the first two batters he faced. Shane Mack and Kirby Puckett, to force in the tying run,

Budig Election Set As AL's President

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CINCINNATI — The American League was to get a new president on Wednesday, with the league's club owners set to elect Gene Budig, the chancellor of the University of Kansas, to succeed Bobby Brown.

Reports of Budig's impending election surfaced six weeks ago, and the search committee was to recommend him at the league meeting on Wednesday.

But the main business of the day was to be the labor proposal that probably will lead to a strike during the second half of the season.

Management's negotiator, Richard Ravitch, was to inform all owners in the afternoon of the details of the salary cap plan he intends to give to the Major League Baseball Players Association next week.

The owners agreed in January to revenue sharing — if there was a cap included. The players have consistently maintained they won't accept a salary cap and seem prepared to strike over the issue.

After getting the proposal next Tuesday, they will meet Thursday in Chicago to consider the plan. Then on July 11, they're expected to set a firm strike date, probably in early August.

Because the old collective bargaining agreement expired Dec. 31, players fear that owners will declare an impasse to bargaining and unilaterally implement a salary cap after the season, when the union has less leverage.

(NYT, WP)

Heat of Dodgers' Martinez Is Too Much for Marlins

The Associated Press

Ramon Martinez was in control — even without the benefit of any automatic strikes. Martinez pitched a three-hitter for his second straight shutout as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the Florida Marlins, 2-0, on Tuesday night.

He walked none and struck out seven with a fastball clocked at 98 miles an hour. He also hit an RBI single — moments after an unusual strike call — and helped himself to a gleefully handling five fielding chances.

"I feel so great tonight, I feel like a giant out there," Martinez said. "I feel like nobody can hit me."

The victory in Miami stopped the Dodgers' four-game losing streak and snapped the Marlins' longest winning string at five.

But Dave Weathers of the Marlins threw one pitch that no one could have hit.

When Raul Mondesi was slow to leave the on-deck circle in the second inning, the plate umpire, Joe West, told Weathers to throw. Weathers made a pitch without Mondesi in the batter's box and West — following baseball rules — automatically called it a strike.

"I said come on and he said no, so I said: 'Fine. Strike one.' West said, 'West, who began umpiring in the NL in 1976, said he had never made that call in the majors."

Giants 3, Pirates 2: Matt Williams led off the 10th inning with his league-leading 21st home run, and San Francisco won in Pittsburgh. The victory was a costly one, however. Willie McGee, the Giants' right fielder, tore

his left Achilles' tendon running into the wall and may be lost for the season.

Phillies 7, Cubs 6: Billy Hatcher and Paul Quantrill, acquired in a trade last week, played key roles as Philadelphia handed visiting Chicago its eighth straight loss. Hatcher singled home the tiebreaking run with two

NL ROUNDUP

outs in the eighth, while Quantrill got the last out in the eighth for his first NL victory.

Expos 3, Astros 2: Marquis Grissom singled home the go-ahead run in the seventh, and host Montreal won its sixth straight. The Astros loaded the bases with two outs in the ninth before John Wetteland struck out Steve Finley for his ninth save.

Braves 12, Padres 3: Fred McGriff homered and tied a career high with five RBIs as Atlanta, playing at home, beat San Diego for its seventh victory in eight games. McGriff homered for the third time in four games. He hit a three-run homer, his 17th, and a pair of RBIs singles.

Reds 5, Cardinals 0: Cincinnati's Erskine Hanson, scratched from his last scheduled start because of poor pitching, held host St. Louis to one hit in eight innings, a single to Ozzie Smith with one out in the first. Hanson then retired the next 20 batters. Cincinnati scored five times in the sixth.

Rockies 10, Mets 8: Jose Vizcaino's error at shortstop in the eighth gave Colorado the go-ahead run against visiting New York.

The crowd cheered as pitcher for the successful professional debut of the hometown boy, Tomashevich, in the opening match as if it were his demise in the second by the American Martin Blackman.

Tomashevich's powerful line game showed hints of what he had beaten Andre Medvedev when they were teammates on the 1990 Soviet junior squad. Since Medvedev, a Russian, has surged to a top 10 world ranking while Tomashevich's career stalled after training funds dried up in August 1991, when Uzbekistan declared its independence.

But who's to say a tennis tournament in Uzbekistan is any more than one in Paris or London? As Nixon, a Seattle geologist and business consultant pointed out, "Pong Pong diplomacy helped open China. This is just a variation on that."

Uzbekistan is the poorest of the former Soviet Union's five Central Asian republics, but potentially the richest. Even now, with virtually no foreign investment, the country can boast that it is the world's fourth-leading producer of cotton and eighth-largest producer of gold.

And so, the government sunk its cash not into capital investments but into the President's Cup, hoping to lure the Western dollars and executives invited as VIPs.

"It's been very productive for us," said Tim S. Brown, vice president of the Virginia-based Bowman Distillery. "We're looking to share our spirits in, along with the bottles and caps, to a Tashkent factory by bottling with their 57-a-week labors."

The tennis seemed incidental, except, of course, to the players. But flying to Uzbekistan was also a sound investment for them. First-round losers at nine tournaments took home valuable computer points and \$1,300, a sizable paycheck for any player who couldn't make the grade at the French Open, from the Uzbek Davis Cup player Oleg Ogorodov, ranked No. 704, to the eventual winner, Adams, who came after losing his first-round match at Stade Roland Garros.

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SYSMO

ABHORR

BOWELL

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Yesterday: JUNIOR, TROTH, SEGE, NAUGHT, FINICE

Answer: "KASHY" (KASHY)

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I UNDERSTAND. I'LL HAVE THEM MORE.

CALVIN AND HOBBS



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WIZARD of ID

I'M OFF TO INFILTRATE AND SPY ON THE ENEMY CAMP

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I'M DISGUISSING MYSELF AS HENRY YOUNGMAN

THE FAR SIDE

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SURE, MOM

DID YOU LIKE YOUR DINNER, HONEY?

MONEY ???

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Well, actually, Doreen, I rather recent being called a "swamp thing." ... I prefer the term "wetlands-challenged mutant."

Well, actually, Doreen, I rather recent being called a "swamp thing." ... I prefer the term "wetlands-challenged mutant."

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SPORTS

Central Showdown, Battles Everywhere

By Clifton Brown

HOUSTON — After overcoming so many challenges to reach this point, there is only one hurdle remaining. For both the New York Knicks and the Houston Rockets, the next two weeks will decide whether this season ends with accolades or champagne.

The Knicks and the Rockets opened the best-of-seven National Basketball Association finals here at the Summit. It is the Rockets' chance to win their first title. And it's the Knicks' chance to win their first title since 1973.

While the epic battle of the centers between Hakeem Olajuwon and Patrick Ewing is the most

heavily discussed, Tuesday's news conference about whether the Knicks had to undergo to reach this series would hurt them, and whether the eight-day layoff the Rockets had would make them rusty for Game 1.

The Rockets have not played since May 31, and Rudy Tomjanovich, Houston's coach, said he did not know how his team would react against five competition, especially against a physical team like the Knicks.

"I know the Knicks have got to be a little tired after their series against Indiana, but which situation is worse, theirs or ours?" Tomjanovich said. "You could make a case for either one. We tried to simulate game conditions as much as possible, but there's no way you can really do it. It will be interesting to see how we react."

Both teams were to have every one in uniform for Game 1. John Starks missed Tuesday's practice to attend his uncle's funeral in Tulsa, Oklahoma, but was to rejoin the Knicks for their pre-game shoot-around Wednesday.

The matchups of Starks vs. Vernon Maxwell, Thorpe vs. Charles Oakley and Robert Horry vs. Charles Smith and Anthony Mason will be keys to the series. But the Ewing-Olajuwon matchup will be the compelling one.

This has been a breakthrough year for Olajuwon, who finally won the league's most valuable player award and who has led the Rockets to the finals for the first time since his second NBA season, 1986.

But the Rockets and Olajuwon are standing in the way of something Ewing has worked nine years to achieve. Both centers are 31, and they may not have many more chances to win a championship. Ewing has vowed that this is his year.

Olajuwon thinks that this is his year. One of them is going to be wrong.

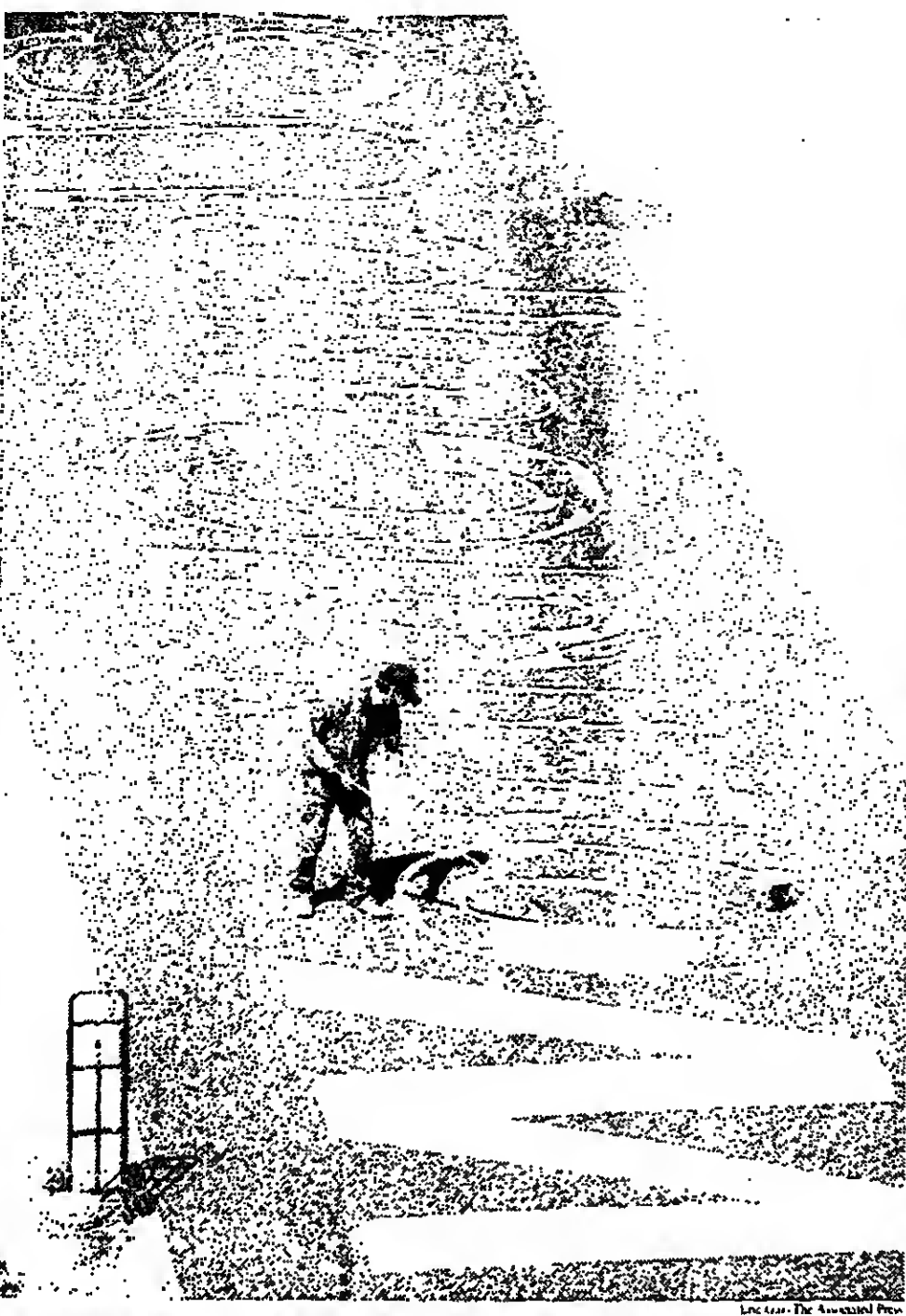
"It's important for us to seize the moment, to take advantage of this opportunity," said Olajuwon. "You never know about the future. We have the home court. We're healthy. We're rested. If there's a way to go into the finals, this is it."

But Ewing saw no reason why the Knicks could not win. "We're not tired," Ewing said. "We're ready. It has been a difficult road to get here, and this is going to be difficult. But we're here to do a job. We're hoping it ends in a championship."

Since the NBA went to a 2-3-2 travel format for the finals in 1985, no team has been able to win consecutive Games 3, 4 and 5 at home. The Knicks' strategy is win at least one of the first two in Houston, but even if they do, the Knicks suspect that they made need two victories in Houston to win the series.

So a season that began with training camp in October has reached the finals in June, with both teams eager to get started.

"It's the best feeling in the world," said Tomjanovich, a head coach for the first time in the finals. "When you were a little kid playing in the alley or the driveway and you were shooting that last-second shot, it wasn't in an exhibition game or a regular-season game, it was in the finals. We all dream about this."



A worker in Dallas, Matt Shepard, painting the World Cup logo on the field of the Cotton Bowl.

Kukoc May Be Headed Back to Europe

Ronny

ATHENS — Star basketball player Toni Kukoc may be on his way back to Europe, with the Greek club Panathinaikos said to be interested in signing the Croat from the Chicago Bulls.

Greek newspapers said Kukoc's manager, Luciano Capikioni, would arrive in Athens later

Wednesday to discuss transfer prospects with Panathinaikos president Pavlos Yannakopoulos. Panathinaikos sources said the club was interested in a number of big names currently playing abroad, including Kukoc. He joined the Chicago Bulls from Italy's Treviso in July 1993 in a deal worth a reported \$17.9 million over eight years.

Italian Cup Team Arrives, Intends to Stay Awhile

By Alex Yannis

NEWARK, New Jersey — The Italian World Cup team has arrived from Rome, to be greeted by fans already in a championship mood.

Chants of *Forza Italia* and *Italia Casa*, or Italy Will Play at Home! filled the usually quiet terminal B at Newark International Airport long before the team arrived Tuesday.

The fans came from all parts of the metropolitan area. Some arrived more than four hours before Alitalia flight No. 640.

After going through customs, the delegation, dressed in dark blue Armani suits, light blue shirts and ties and Gucci shoes, was greeted by about 100 fans chanting and waving Italian flags.

There was no formal meeting with the media, but Arrigo Sacchi, one of the most dapper coaches in the World Cup, and Alessandro Costacurta, the steady defender, spoke on their way to the team bus.

"I have no doubts we'll do well," Sacchi said, predictably.

"The heat and humidity is no different than Milan," said Costacurta, who plays for AC Milan.

The Italians have booked the entire Somerset Hills Hotel, which has 111 rooms, through July 14. That means they figure they will play in the semifinal at Giants Stadium on July 13. They will play their first game of the tournament against Ireland on June 18.

The delegation had been given a light-hearted farewell to Rome by Silvio Berlusconi, the prime minister who owns AC Milan. Berlusconi told the delegation that "winning isn't everything, but if you lose, I'll take away your passports and stop you coming home."

Members of the delegation said they weren't sure if Berlusconi was serious or joking, but were willing to put their money on the former.

Officials of the Greek World Cup team have estimated that thieves at Giants Stadium and their Long Island hotel walked off Sunday with money and jewelry worth a total of about \$17,000. (NYT)

old's apologized Wednesday for a World Cup promotion in Europe that upset Muslims by inadvertently printing words from the Koran on disposable hamburger bags.

Brad Trask, a spokesman for McDonald's Corp., said Muslim groups in London had complained through the Saudi Arabian embassy about throwaway bags picturing the national flags of the 24 finalists.

The flag bears words from the Koran saying, "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his Prophet."

"We reached the decision to go ahead and withdraw the bags immediately," Trask said. "We are very sorry and obviously did not do all the right checks."

The Spanish news agency EFE reported that a fundamentalist Muslim group in Morocco, called Reform and Renewal, had complained about images of the Saudi flag on Coca-Cola cans.

A Coca-Cola España spokesman said the Spanish affiliate had produced 270 million cans bearing the flags of the 24 World Cup nations and a number of these had been

distributed in Meilla, a Spanish enclave surrounded on three sides by Morocco and inhabited largely by Muslims. (Reuters, AP)

• Josip Weber, the Croatian-born striker who scored five goals in his international debut for Belgium last Sunday against Zambia, has signed a three-year contract with Belgian league champion Anderlecht.

"The three-year agreement with Weber has been signed, but we still have to conclude our negotiations with Cercle Brugge," Anderlecht's deputy manager, Robert De Pot, said Wednesday.

"But I don't expect any real obstacles since preliminary talks with Cercle Brugge have been constructive."

De Pot declined to disclose the transfer fee. (Reuters)

• Salvatore (Totò) Schillaci, the goal-scoring hero of Italy's 1990 World Cup team, has been suspended from his Japanese club team Jubilo Iwata for two matches for insulting a referee, the league said Wednesday. (Reuters)

Rothenberg: It Is Starting To Look Like a World Cup

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — It's beginning to look like a World Cup, the chairman of the organizing committee said Wednesday, and the only problems that remain are with tickets and last-minute construction details.

"It's not quite like what it's going to be on the 17th, but it's getting there," Alan Rothenberg said during a conference call.

"We have last-minute construction at stadiums, last-minute installation of things," he said. "But fortunately, we have no hurdles that we have to climb over. We have to put the finishing touches on."

He said all tickets would be delivered by the end of the week. Those not receiving their orders should call (310) 277-9494 in the United States.

Besides tickets not arriving as expected, he said, complaints have mostly involved fans ordering one ticket and getting another or, most frequently, wanting better seats.

Security was raised by several reporters, but Rothenberg responded that "everybody is fixated on security issue."

"If the Brazilians bring their drums, we'll shake them, and if there's a weapon inside we'll take it, but they'll have their drums," he said. "This will be a fabulous carnival for everybody."

World Cup officials have convinced Dallas law enforcement authorities to remove a security fence on one side of that stadium and are negotiating to have the other have taken down.

SIDELINES

Berzin Wins Stage, Increases Lead

PASSO DEL BOCCO, Italy (AP) — Eugeni Berzin of Russia won the 18th stage of the Tour of Italy cycling race Wednesday and increased his overall lead over Marco Pantani of Italy to nearly three minutes.

Berzin now has a 2:55-minute advantage over Pantani in cumulative time in the tour, which ends Sunday in Milan. Next overall is Spain's Miguel Indurain, 3:23 behind.

For the Record

Jared Palmer and Richey Reneberg will play doubles for the U.S. Davis Cup team next month in its second-round match against the Netherlands.

Raymond Floyd, a former champion, said he has withdrawn from the next week's U.S. Open to concentrate on playing in senior golf events this year.

Larry Brown, coach of the NBA Indiana Pacers, had surgery to replace his right hip, first injured more than 30 years ago while he played basketball at North Carolina. (AP)

NHL Stanley Cup

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
N.Y. Rangers 4, Vancouver 2
First period: 1-0, Vancouver. Second period: 1-1, Vancouver. Third period: 2-1, Rangers. Goals: 1-0, Vancouver (12:25); 1-1, Vancouver (14:17); 2-1, Vancouver (14:17); 2-2, Vancouver (14:17); 3-2, Vancouver (14:17); 4-2, Vancouver (14:17). Shots: 18-10. Hits: 18-10. Penalties: 2-2. Referee: John Smith. Linesmen: Mike Garsner, Mike Garsner, Mike Garsner.

BASEBALL
American League
Boston 10, Toronto 3
First inning: 1-0, Boston. Second inning: 2-0, Boston. Third inning: 3-0, Boston. Fourth inning: 4-0, Boston. Fifth inning: 5-0, Boston. Sixth inning: 6-0, Boston. Seventh inning: 7-0, Boston. Eighth inning: 8-0, Boston. Ninth inning: 9-0, Boston. Hits: 10-3. Runs: 10-3. Errors: 0-0. Home runs: 1-0, Boston (10:10). Stolen bases: 1-0, Boston (10:10). Sacrifices: 0-0. Double plays: 0-0. Fielding percentage: .987. Umpires: Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda.

BASEBALL
National League
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 3
First inning: 1-0, Los Angeles. Second inning: 2-0, Los Angeles. Third inning: 3-0, Los Angeles. Fourth inning: 4-0, Los Angeles. Fifth inning: 5-0, Los Angeles. Sixth inning: 6-0, Los Angeles. Seventh inning: 7-0, Los Angeles. Eighth inning: 8-0, Los Angeles. Ninth inning: 9-0, Los Angeles. Hits: 10-3. Runs: 10-3. Errors: 0-0. Home runs: 1-0, Los Angeles (10:10). Stolen bases: 1-0, Los Angeles (10:10). Sacrifices: 0-0. Double plays: 0-0. Fielding percentage: .987. Umpires: Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda.

BASEBALL
American League
Detroit 10, Seattle 3
First inning: 1-0, Detroit. Second inning: 2-0, Detroit. Third inning: 3-0, Detroit. Fourth inning: 4-0, Detroit. Fifth inning: 5-0, Detroit. Sixth inning: 6-0, Detroit. Seventh inning: 7-0, Detroit. Eighth inning: 8-0, Detroit. Ninth inning: 9-0, Detroit. Hits: 10-3. Runs: 10-3. Errors: 0-0. Home runs: 1-0, Detroit (10:10). Stolen bases: 1-0, Detroit (10:10). Sacrifices: 0-0. Double plays: 0-0. Fielding percentage: .987. Umpires: Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda.

BASEBALL
National League
Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 3
First inning: 1-0, Philadelphia. Second inning: 2-0, Philadelphia. Third inning: 3-0, Philadelphia. Fourth inning: 4-0, Philadelphia. Fifth inning: 5-0, Philadelphia. Sixth inning: 6-0, Philadelphia. Seventh inning: 7-0, Philadelphia. Eighth inning: 8-0, Philadelphia. Ninth inning: 9-0, Philadelphia. Hits: 10-3. Runs: 10-3. Errors: 0-0. Home runs: 1-0, Philadelphia (10:10). Stolen bases: 1-0, Philadelphia (10:10). Sacrifices: 0-0. Double plays: 0-0. Fielding percentage: .987. Umpires: Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda.

BASEBALL
American League
New York 10, Baltimore 3
First inning: 1-0, New York. Second inning: 2-0, New York. Third inning: 3-0, New York. Fourth inning: 4-0, New York. Fifth inning: 5-0, New York. Sixth inning: 6-0, New York. Seventh inning: 7-0, New York. Eighth inning: 8-0, New York. Ninth inning: 9-0, New York. Hits: 10-3. Runs: 10-3. Errors: 0-0. Home runs: 1-0, New York (10:10). Stolen bases: 1-0, New York (10:10). Sacrifices: 0-0. Double plays: 0-0. Fielding percentage: .987. Umpires: Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda.

BASEBALL
National League
St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 3
First inning: 1-0, St. Louis. Second inning: 2-0, St. Louis. Third inning: 3-0, St. Louis. Fourth inning: 4-0, St. Louis. Fifth inning: 5-0, St. Louis. Sixth inning: 6-0, St. Louis. Seventh inning: 7-0, St. Louis. Eighth inning: 8-0, St. Louis. Ninth inning: 9-0, St. Louis. Hits: 10-3. Runs: 10-3. Errors: 0-0. Home runs: 1-0, St. Louis (10:10). Stolen bases: 1-0, St. Louis (10:10). Sacrifices: 0-0. Double plays: 0-0. Fielding percentage: .987. Umpires: Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda.

BASEBALL
American League
Chicago 10, Cleveland 3
First inning: 1-0, Chicago. Second inning: 2-0, Chicago. Third inning: 3-0, Chicago. Fourth inning: 4-0, Chicago. Fifth inning: 5-0, Chicago. Sixth inning: 6-0, Chicago. Seventh inning: 7-0, Chicago. Eighth inning: 8-0, Chicago. Ninth inning: 9-0, Chicago. Hits: 10-3. Runs: 10-3. Errors: 0-0. Home runs: 1-0, Chicago (10:10). Stolen bases: 1-0, Chicago (10:10). Sacrifices: 0-0. Double plays: 0-0. Fielding percentage: .987. Umpires: Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda.

BASEBALL
National League
San Diego 10, Houston 3
First inning: 1-0, San Diego. Second inning: 2-0, San Diego. Third inning: 3-0, San Diego. Fourth inning: 4-0, San Diego. Fifth inning: 5-0, San Diego. Sixth inning: 6-0, San Diego. Seventh inning: 7-0, San Diego. Eighth inning: 8-0, San Diego. Ninth inning: 9-0, San Diego. Hits: 10-3. Runs: 10-3. Errors: 0-0. Home runs: 1-0, San Diego (10:10). Stolen bases: 1-0, San Diego (10:10). Sacrifices: 0-0. Double plays: 0-0. Fielding percentage: .987. Umpires: Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda.

BASEBALL
American League
Minnesota 10, Kansas City 3
First inning: 1-0, Minnesota. Second inning: 2-0, Minnesota. Third inning: 3-0, Minnesota. Fourth inning: 4-0, Minnesota. Fifth inning: 5-0, Minnesota. Sixth inning: 6-0, Minnesota. Seventh inning: 7-0, Minnesota. Eighth inning: 8-0, Minnesota. Ninth inning: 9-0, Minnesota. Hits: 10-3. Runs: 10-3. Errors: 0-0. Home runs: 1-0, Minnesota (10:10). Stolen bases: 1-0, Minnesota (10:10). Sacrifices: 0-0. Double plays: 0-0. Fielding percentage: .987. Umpires: Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda.

BASEBALL
National League
Milwaukee 10, San Francisco 3
First inning: 1-0, Milwaukee. Second inning: 2-0, Milwaukee. Third inning: 3-0, Milwaukee. Fourth inning: 4-0, Milwaukee. Fifth inning: 5-0, Milwaukee. Sixth inning: 6-0, Milwaukee. Seventh inning: 7-0, Milwaukee. Eighth inning: 8-0, Milwaukee. Ninth inning: 9-0, Milwaukee. Hits: 10-3. Runs: 10-3. Errors: 0-0. Home runs: 1-0, Milwaukee (10:10). Stolen bases: 1-0, Milwaukee (10:10). Sacrifices: 0-0. Double plays: 0-0. Fielding percentage: .987. Umpires: Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda, Tom LaSorda.

The IHT World Cup Competition

Win fabulous prizes.

Winners will be chosen from an official drawing. The first 16 entries drawn, with at least 6 correct responses, will win one of the prizes listed below, determined from the order in which they are drawn.

Grand Prize: Two United Airlines business class round-trip Europe/New York tickets plus five nights accommodation at the Stanhope Hotel in New York.

Five second prizes: Sprint Collectors frame prepaid phone cards in celebration of the World Cup.

Five third prizes: AT Cross, 22k gold, diamond cut. Roller ball pens, from the Signature Collection.

Five fourth prizes: Gold Pfeil men's wallets.

HERE'S HOW TO ENTER

For each of the 12 days leading up to the World Cup, the IHT will publish a question in which the response predicts various outcomes of facets of the World Cup. There are 12 questions in all.

After answering the question each day in the coupon provided below, hold your responses and send them all at once to the IHT. A minimum of 6 responses must be postmarked on or before June 17, 1994 — the World Cup kickoff day.

Only clippings from the newspaper will be accepted. Photocopies and faxes do not qualify.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

- Individual coupons will not be accepted. Minimum of 6 coupons to qualify.
- Cut-off date is postmarks of the first day of the World Cup — June 17, 1994.
- Valid only where legal.
- Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, its agents and subsidiaries.
- Only original coupons will be considered valid. Photocopies and faxes are not acceptable.
- No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- No cash alternative to prizes.
- In some countries, the law forbids participation in this competition for prize awards. However, in these countries, you can still play for fun. The competition is void where illegal.
- Winners will be drawn on day after the end of the World Cup and published in the IHT on Thursday 21 July.
- On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
- The Editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, makes it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.
- The winners will be the first correct answers containing six or more coupons picked at random from all entries.

1994 World Cup Groupings

- GROUP A**
 - USA
 - SWITZERLAND
 - COLOMBIA
 - ROMANIA
- GROUP B**
 - BRAZIL
 - RUSSIA
 - CAMEROON
 - SWEDEN
- GROUP C**
 - GERMANY
 - BOLIVIA
 - SPAIN
 - KOREA REPUBLIC
- GROUP D**
 - ARGENTINA
 - GREECE
 - NIGERIA
 - BULGARIA
- GROUP E**
 - ITALY
 - IRELAND REPUBLIC
 - NORWAY
 - MEXICO
- GROUP F**
 - BELGIUM
 - MOROCCO
 - NETHERLANDS
 - SAUDI ARABIA

TODAY'S QUESTION

At the end of the competition, which team will have scored the least goals?

Your response:

Name:

Job Title:

Company:

Address:

Postal Code:

City:

Country:

Telephone:

Send responses to: IHT World Cup Competition, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

ART BUCHWALD

To the Class of '94

WASHINGTON — To the graduating class of 1994 — I salute you.

You are the future and will carry on the work our generation has started.

This is what we have to offer you: We are the only country on earth that can give you a "fat-free" world.

Not to mention the myriad of diet drinks with all the necessary vitamins to make you healthy and alert.

When you leave this university you will have a choice of thousands of shampoos, moisturizers, overnight skin creams, sunscreens, and perfumes so powerful that you will become irresistible to the opposite sex.



Buchwald

Wait, there's more. At this very moment you can purchase the car of your choice with no money down and 48 months to pay, not including tags, taxes and delivery charges. As you walk around this great nation of ours you will notice there after store window painted white with large signs reading "For Lease" or "For Rent." We are leaving you all of them. Other stores carry equally large signs which say "Going Out of Business."

Everybody declaring bankruptcy looks to your generation to bail them out with taxpayers' money. What else do we have for you? Go to any department store or shopping mall and we will give you a 50 percent discount plus 25 percent off the price marked on the tag. This offer is good until Saturday.

The sale has nothing to do with big D-Day reductions on refrigerators.

Redesign at Windsor Castle

AGENCY FRANCE-PRÉSSÉ
LONDON — Five of the nine rooms in Windsor Castle that were damaged by fire in 1992 will be entirely redesigned by the Sidiel Gibson Partnership architectural firm, Buckingham Palace said Wednesday. Restoration work is scheduled to end in mid-1998.

tors, television sets and Nintendo games.

We are offering you something that no other generation has ever had — you can now win \$40 million in the state lottery. All you have to do is pick the right seven numbers, which should not be a problem, particularly if you are good at math.

Wait, there's more. Because we believe in you, we will provide health insurance to you at a price you can afford — with a \$5,000 deductible.

If you choose to go into government service we will guarantee you legal advice in case you have to give testimony before a special prosecutor.

And speaking of sexual harassment — I urge you never to enter a room (any room) in an office building without witnesses. There are not enough lawyers graduating today to handle all the cases being filed by members of one sex or another who feel that they have been wronged.

My advice to the male graduates out there is that you carry a cellular phone at all times and, if someone in the office tries to hug you, call your mother.

Our generation is so proud of what your generation has accomplished. If you hadn't bought CDs with our money, God knows where the American music industry would be today. Your devotion to rock music and concerts is the difference between a stagnant and thriving economy.

So the moment has come. As you accept your diploma remember that more than ever before your success depends on whether you wear Nikes or Reeboks.

My biggest hope for you this morning is that, when you are out in the cold world on your own, the person who delivers your Domino's pizza takes more than 30 minutes, so that you will not have to pay for it.

I also pray that whatever headache relief you take will act twice as fast as the one you took in the past.

Good luck. God bless and, if you have thank-you notes to write for your graduation gifts, do it fast before the U.S. postage rates go up.

Looking Out: An Arab Feminist's Vision

By Mark Kurlansky

PARIS — When the Moroccan feminist Fatima Mernissi was working on her doctorate at Brandeis University in the early 1970s, her contacts with American feminists were strained. She was criticized for her red lipstick and blue mascara and jangling silver jewelry. They pointed out that this was simply responding to corporate advertising, making a woman part of a product sales.

Though it was seldom understood, Mernissi would try to explain. "But, you see, I come from a culture where women were not allowed to wear makeup."

Being a feminist is slightly different if you were born in Fez in 1940 and raised within the well-kept, closely guarded gate of a harem. The daughter of a woman who could neither read nor write, Fatima Mernissi is a sociologist at the University Mohammed V in Rabat. Her sixth book, "Dreams of Trespass: Tales of a Harem Girlhood," has just been published in the United States.

And not only does she wear makeup and wondrous arrays of jewelry along with clothes that show a Moroccan flair for blending impossible colors like fuchsia, scarlet and orange, but she is perfectly happy to have men hold doors for her. "I came from a place where women held doors for men," she said.

Her book is a reminiscence of her childhood in a Fez harem told through the eyes of a young girl. Written in the Arab storytelling tradition, it is only loosely based on her own experience. "My childhood was not as nice as this," she said.

Though she portrays harem life with a picturesque charm, she has not forgotten its oppression. Her book is called "Dreams of Trespass" because that is what she remembers women doing in a harem, looking at a square of sky in the courtyard and dreaming of simple things like walking freely in the street. She writes of the concept of *haram*, sacred boundaries that prescribe behavior in a society — the line between men and women, for example. "Education is to know the haram," one woman tells the narrator.

There is some bitterness. When the women learn that in Europe, which they call "snowland," the Nazis were requiring Jews to wear a yellow star, it was reasoned by the harem women that "The Allemane forced the Jews to wear something yellow whenever they stepped out into the streets, just as the Muslim men asked the women to wear a veil, so they could be spotted immediately."

Mernissi makes a distinction between "imperial" and "domestic" harems. Westerners usually imagine imperial harems that were palaces owned by wealthy, powerful men who bought hundreds of women slaves and kept them cloistered and guarded by

eunuchs. These harems had disappeared by World War I, when the Ottoman Empire was dismantled and the Western conquerors outlawed the practice.

Mernissi, on the other hand, was raised in a domestic harem that was an elegant walled house, but not a palace, and was inhabited by a large extended family with the intention of keeping women from having contact with the outside world. Some domestic harems still exist in the Gulf states, although the nationalist movement that won Moroccan independence ended the harem practice in her country. Today these beautiful tiled homes of Fez are dilapidated and either abandoned or inhabited by squatters who have migrated from rural areas.

The women who were intended to live there, like Mernissi, went on to be educated modern Arab women living in the outside world.

"I am so lucky," said Mernissi in Paris recently for a writers conference. "If I had been born two years earlier, I would have had no education. I came at just the right time." Her book is filled with the excitement of that time, the dream and promise of Arab nationalism. Her mother, who spent her life in a harem with no education, was a nationalist and because of that wanted her children to go to school. "These women cut off from the world had the capacity to smell ideas," she said.

The nationalists, who were fighting the French, had promised to create a new Morocco, with equality for all. Every woman was to have the same right to education as a man, as well as the right to enjoy monogamy," she wrote. Her father and uncle took only one wife each because they were nationalists.

A great deal of "Dreams of Trespass" is about women smelling ideas and teaching their daughters how to do it and teaching them how to survive as women. "You have to learn to scream and protest, just the way you learned to walk and talk," her mother told her. The point of "A Thousand and One Nights" the classic tale of Scheherazade, who was not decapitated by the king because she kept him fascinated with her stories, was summed up when the young girl in Mernissi's book cried, "But how does one learn how to tell stories which please kings? Mother mumbled, as if talking to herself, that that was a woman's lifetime work."

Mernissi acknowledges that many of the dreams of Arab nationalism have not been realized. Polygamy has not been banned, women have not achieved equal status to men and democracy is not the prevailing system in the Arab world. She is both an outspoken critic and an outspoken admirer of the Islamic world. Her doctoral thesis, "Beyond the Veil: Male-Female Dynamics



Fatima Mernissi's latest book focuses on a girl growing up in a harem.

in Modern Muslim Society" is a well-known textbook in the United States. "The Veil and the Male Elite," though banned in her native Morocco, is widely read in the Arab world. There is even a pirated Arab edition in Syria.

In her writing she has tried to demonstrate that the shortcomings of Arab rule are not intrinsic to religious teaching, that the Islamic religion is manipulated by people in power for their own purposes. She teaches that you must always ask about the agenda of the person who is speaking in the name of Islam. "If you hear someone talk about a holy war," she said, "that means that someone is trying to make the war holy."

Islam is a religion with a complicated literature that lends itself to such manipulation. There is so much of this that she writes of "a need to create a science for the detection of fabricated tradition." The repression of women, she believes, is just such a fabricated tradition. She belongs to a North

African women's group, which has published a book collecting Islamic religious teachings that endorse women's rights.

"If people want to save Islam to find the verses and teachings that support women's rights, they can find them. But who is looking for them?" she said.

Mernissi has been scavenging Islam for some time but in her newest book she has put aside the academic debate about Islamic teachings and written about her own life. To her, feminism is not so much about how a woman dresses or even what a religion teaches. To have been born in a harem and become a respected international academic is in itself a message. She said it very simply. "However constrained a person you are, you can always have a dream and a vision. If you hang on to it, you can change the world. That is my story."

Mark Kurlansky's most recent book, on European Jewry, will be published this year.

PEOPLE

Pierce Brosnan Selected As James Bond No. 5

Pierce Brosnan, a steely-eyed Irishman known for his action roles, will be the new James Bond. In 1986, Brosnan was prominently mentioned as the next 007 but missed out when NBC revived the previously canceled "Ramington Steele," the TV series Brosnan starred in. At that time Timothy Dalton got the Bond role, following in the footsteps of Sean Connery, George Lazenby and Roger Moore. Dalton, who played Bond in two films, gave up the job this spring.

The biographer Nigel Hamilton said he has given up plans for a second volume about John F. Kennedy because of interference from the Kennedy family, according to The Boston Globe. The author outlined the family's feuds roughly two years ago with his sex-obsessed best-seller, "JFK: Reckless Youth." Carol Schenker, publicity director for Random House, Hamilton's publisher, said the second volume was shelved because there are too many Kennedy books already.

The comedian Jackie Mason says he is returning his Tony because he wasn't invited to appear on this year's awards show. Mason is appearing in New York in "Jackie Mason — Politically Incorrect." He received a special Tony in 1987 for an earlier one-man show on Broadway. A Tony spokesman said the show's producer had to be selective. "There were a lot of stars who asked to be on the show," he said.

Jack Palmer, Billy Crystal and other stars of "City Slickers II" attended the movie's premiere in Atlanta to benefit former president Jimmy Carter's inner-city Atlanta Project. Crystal joked that a third "City Slickers" is being planned. "It's going to be subtitled 'Beating a Dead Horse.'"

The National Symphony Orchestra in Washington will give a farewell concert on June 17 for Mikhail Rostropovich, who is leaving after 17 years as music director.

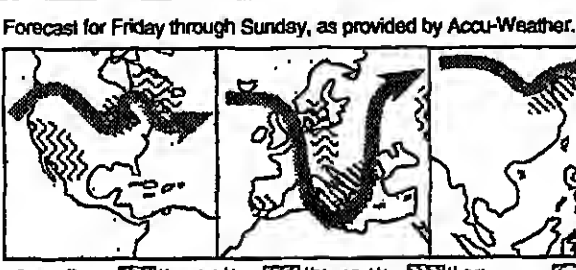
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 7 & 15

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	26/12	16/4	27/10	17/2
Amsterdam	15/20	9/18	16/19	11/20
Antwerp	15/21	11/12	16/20	12/23
Athens	28/32	17/32	29/34	18/34
Basel	20/29	15/19	21/29	15/19
Berlin	21/30	16/21	22/30	14/21
Bombay	32/34	24/24	33/36	25/25
Buenos Aires	14/27	8/13	15/27	9/13
Calcutta	32/34	24/24	33/36	25/25
Cairo	32/34	24/24	33/36	25/25
Cardiff	14/27	8/13	15/27	9/13
Chicago	20/29	15/19	21/29	15/19
Copenhagen	15/20	9/18	16/19	11/20
Dallas	20/29	15/19	21/29	15/19
Dublin	14/27	8/13	15/27	9/13
Edinburgh	15/20	9/18	16/19	11/20
Frankfurt	15/20	9/18	16/19	11/20
Geneva	15/20	9/18	16/19	11/20
Helsinki	15/20	9/18	16/19	11/20
Istanbul	24/29	17/22	25/30	17/22
Los Angeles	20/29	15/19	21/29	15/19
London	15/20	9/18	16/19	11/20
Madrid	20/29	15/19	21/29	15/19
Moscow	15/20	9/18	16/19	11/20
Munich	15/20	9/18	16/19	11/20
New York	20/29	15/19	21/29	15/19
Oslo	15/20	9/18	16/19	11/20
Paris	15/20	9/18	16/19	11/20
Rome	20/29	15/19	21/29	15/19
San Francisco	20/29	15/19	21/29	15/19
Seattle	20/29	15/19	21/29	15/19
Stockholm	15/20	9/18	16/19	11/20
Toronto	20/29	15/19	21/29	15/19
Washington	20/29	15/19	21/29	15/19



North America
Hot weather will extend from Texas through the Desert Southwest to Los Angeles Friday into the weekend. New England will be dry and cool with clouds and a few showers occur from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Charlotte, N.C. Heavy rains will move from Mississippi to Detroit Thursday into the weekend.

Europe
Cool weather will continue from Frankfurt to Geneva this weekend. Moderation will begin by the weekend from London to Paris with sunshine. Hot weather will be confined to south-central Spain. Showers and heavy thunderstorms will occur from southern Italy to Saragossa this weekend.

Asia
Heavy rain from the remnants of Tropical Storm Russ will move through central China Friday, reaching northwestern China and northern Korea this weekend. Needed rain is possible in Shanghai. Tokyo will be dry and warm this weekend. Bangkok and Manila will be hot and humid with some sun showers.

Africa
Algeria 23/31 17/12 24/31 18/13
Cairo 32/34 24/24 33/36 25/25
Cape Town 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Durban 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Harare 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Johannesburg 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Lima 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Lusaka 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Nairobi 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Rabat 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Tunis 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19

Latin America
Buenos Aires 14/27 8/13 15/27 9/13
Caracas 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Lima 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Mexico City 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Rio de Janeiro 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Santiago 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19

Middle East
Beirut 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Damascus 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Jerusalem 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Lyon 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Paris 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Rabat 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19
Tunis 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19

Oceania
Auckland 15/20 9/18 16/19 11/20
Sydney 20/29 15/19 21/29 15/19

Legend: s=sunny, c=partly cloudy, cl=cloudy, sh=showers, h=heavy rain, t=thunderstorms, f=fog, dr=drizzle, b=blizzard, s=snow, h=heavy snow. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Rear
- 2 Edible rodent
- 3 Address abbr.
- 4 Historic garden
- 5 Jambalaya locale
- 6 Pteris, par example
- 7 Smog?
- 8 More than alcoholism
- 9 Yves's eva

Solution to Puzzle of June 8

BANDS USU TORS
ALIAN INN APAR
NACIO NAB CELLO
KNUTEROCKNE
DEATHVALLEYOAYS
TANPAIS EISE ASIA
SUD HEARTY
NATL ECCE
CAPE CORAL PQ
UTES UNF PUREZO
BEDTIMEFORBONZO
ALLAMERICAN
BELIE JRA ADAR
OWEND SEL RINGO
WIDIE TIDS SETON

DOWN

- 10 Write off
- 11 Bally laugh
- 12 Like Desmond
- 13 Synge's "Island"
- 14 Fred Harman's comics opboy
- 15 Of ecological stage
- 16 Athlete's foot
- 17 Smog?
- 18 More than alcoholism
- 19 Yves's eva

Solution to Puzzle of June 8

BANDS USU TORS
ALIAN INN APAR
NACIO NAB CELLO
KNUTEROCKNE
DEATHVALLEYOAYS
TANPAIS EISE ASIA
SUD HEARTY
NATL ECCE
CAPE CORAL PQ
UTES UNF PUREZO
BEDTIMEFORBONZO
ALLAMERICAN
BELIE JRA ADAR
OWEND SEL RINGO
WIDIE TIDS SETON

DOWN

- 1 Actor Stephen
- 2 "Do — say!"
- 3 Medix nation
- 4 At some times of the year
- 5 Fair
- 6 Something to be up to
- 7 One vote
- 8 Tell secretly
- 9 Overlords
- 10 Inaugural balls?
- 11 Confront
- 12 "Parigi, o cara," in "La Traviata"
- 13 Old dance site
- 14 Airline to Karachi
- 15 Bit of light
- 16 Low-priced lodging
- 17 million
- 18 Results of deer hunting?
- 19 Almost up
- 20 Cross-examiner
- 21 Jay and family
- 22 Uses force
- 23 Has a second meeting with
- 24 Ed Sullivan Theater host
- 25 Carion feature
- 26 Hornswoggle
- 27 Diamond call

DOWN

- 1 Actor Stephen
- 2 "Do — say!"
- 3 Medix nation
- 4 At some times of the year
- 5 Fair
- 6 Something to be up to
- 7 One vote
- 8 Tell secretly
- 9 Overlords
- 10 Inaugural balls?
- 11 Confront
- 12 "Parigi, o cara," in "La Traviata"
- 13 Old dance site
- 14 Airline to Karachi
- 15 Bit of light
- 16 Low-priced lodging
- 17 million
- 18 Results of deer hunting?
- 19 Almost up
- 20 Cross-examiner
- 21 Jay and family
- 22 Uses force
- 23 Has a second meeting with
- 24 Ed Sullivan Theater host
- 25 Carion feature
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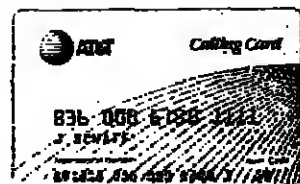
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COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA					
Australia	1-800-881-0111	Italy*	172-1011	Brazil	000-8
China, PRC**	10812	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	Chile	00-0
Ghana	018-872	Maldives	8-256	Colombia	980-11-0
Hong Kong	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica*	
India	000-117	Macedonia, F.Y.R.O.	99-800-4288	Ecuador	
Indonesia*	001-801-10	Mali*	0800-890-110	El Salvador*	
Japan*	0039-111	Morocco*	19-0011	Guatemala*	
Korea	809-11	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guyana**	
Korea**	11*	Norway*	800-190-11	Honduras*	
Malaysia*	800-011	Poland**	0-800-450-0111	Mexico***	95-800-462-1
New Zealand*	000-911	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	
Philippines*	105-11	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	
Salpao*	235-2872	Russia*(Moscow)	155-5042	Peru*	
Singapore	800-0111-111	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Suriname	
Sri Lanka	420-430	Spain	900-99-00-11	Uruguay	00-0
Taiwan	0080-10288-0	Sweden*	020-795-611	Venezuela**	80-011-
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	Switzerland*	155-00-11	CARIBBEAN	
		U.S.	0500-89-0011	Bahamas	1-800-872-2
EUROPE		Ukraine*	8-10-11	Bermuda*	1-800-87-2
Armenia**	8-414111	MIDDLE EAST			
Austria**	022-905-011	Bahrain	800-001	British V.I.	1-800-47-2
Belgium**	0800-100-40	Cyprus*	800-9010	Cayman Islands	1-800-87-2
Bulgaria	00-1800-0100	Israel	177-100-2727	Grenada*	1-800-87-2
Croatia**	99-38-0011	Kuwait	800-288	Haiti*	001-800-47-2
Czech Rep	00-420-00701	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Jamaica**	0-800-87-2
Denmark*	8001-0010	Qatar	0900-011-77	Neth. Antil	001-800-872-2
Finland*	9800-100-10	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-87-2
France	19-0-0011	Turkey*	00-800-12277	AFRICA	
Germany	0130-0010	U.A.E.*	800-121	Egypt*(Cairo)	510-02
Greece*	00-800-1313	AMERICAS			
Hungary*	00-800-01111	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Gabon*	00-0
Iceland**	999-001	Belize	595	Senegal*	00-0
Ireland	1-800-550-090	Bolivia*	0-800-1111	Kenya*	00-0